

حمل الآن

مجاناً وحصرياً

المراجعة رقم (1)

اختبار شهر اكتوبر



Unit 1

I VOCABULARY

مراجعة على أهم المفردات اللغوية

1 Key Vocabulary المفردات الرئيسية

Lessons 1-2

commitment (n)	التزام	limitation (n)	حد - عائق
cooperation(n)	تعاون	manufactured(adj)	مصنع
double (d)(v)	يضاعف - يتضاعف	mutual(adj)	متبادل - مشترك
entrepreneur(n)	رائد أعمال	partnership(n)	شراكة
expand(ed)(v)	يتوسع - يوسع - يمدد	procedure (n)	إجراء - خطوة
funding(n)	تمويل	rural(adj)	ريفي
gateway(n)	بوابة - مدخل	stability(n)	استقرار
hybrid(n/adj)	هجين - خليط	stable(adj)	مستقر - ثابت
infrastructure(n)	بنية تحتية	textile(n)	نسيج
integration(n)	اندماج - توحيد		

Lessons 4-5

annual (adj)	سنوي	enhance (d)(v)	يحسن - يعزز
capacity (n)	قدرة - طاقة	milestone (n)	نقطة فارقة - نقطة تحول
collaborate (d)(v)	يتعاون	targeted (adj)	مستهدف
collaboration (n)	التعاون	yield (n)	محصول - إنتاج
engagement (n)	انخراط - مشاركة	highlight (ed) (v)	يبرز - يسلط الضوء

2 Definitions التعريفات

Memorise	Understand
commitment (n) التزام	the state or quality of being dedicated مخلص to a cause, activity, etc.
entrepreneur (n) رائد أعمال	a person who sets up a business or businesses, taking on financial risks in the hope of profit

expand (ed)(v) يتوسع	to make something bigger or spreading it to more places
funding (n) تمويل	money that is given to support a project, business, or activity
gateway (n) بوابة - مَدْخَل	a point of entry or access to something larger
honor (v) يُكْرَم	to show great respect to someone or something, especially in a public way
hybrid(n/adj) هجين - خليط	a mix of two different things, especially to make something better
infrastructure (n) بنية تحتية	the basic physical and organizational structures and facilities (e.g., buildings, roads, power supplies) needed for the operation تشغيل of a society or enterprise المشروعات
integration (n) اندماج - توحيد	the process of bringing different groups or systems together to work as one
manufactured (adj) مُصنَّع	made or produced on a large scale using machinery
mutual(adj) مُتَبَادِل - مُشْتَرَك	experienced or done by each of two or more parties toward the other or others
partnership (n) شراكة	arrangements where two or more parties فريقيْن / جانبيْن cooperate to advance their mutual interests
rural(adj) ريفي	places in the countryside, away from big cities
stability (n) استيقرار	the state of being steady مُستقر and not subject to sudden مُعرَّض ل change or collapse انهيار
stable(adj) مُستقر - ثابت	not changing too much; strong and steady
textile(n) نسيج	any type of cloth or woven fabric قماش منسوج
annual(adj) سنوي	occurring يحدث once a year; yearly
capacity(n) قدرة - طاقة	the ability or maximum حد أقصى amount that something can hold يحوي or do
collaborate(d)(v) يتعاون	to work together with others on a shared مشتركة task or project
collaboration(n) التعاون	the act of working together with others to achieve something
engagement (n) انخراط - المشاركة	the act of taking part in or being involved in something
enhance(d)(v) يحسن - يعزز	to improve or increase the quality, amount, or value قيمة of something

highlight(ed)(v) يبرز - يسلط الضوء	to draw special attention to something يجذب
milestone(n) نقطة فارقة - نقطة تحول	a significant event or stage marking progress in a project or journey
targeted (adj) مستهدف	aimed at or directed toward a specific goal, group, or area
yield(n) محصول - إنتاج	the amount produced or returned, especially in farming, investment, or effort

3 المتترادفات Synonyms

Word	Synonym (= Meaning)
commitment (n)	التزام
cooperation(n)	تعاون
entrepreneur(n)	رائد أعمال
expand(ed)(v)	يتوسع - يُوسّع - يُمدّد
funding(n)	تمويل
gateway(n)	بوابة - مَدْخَل
hybrid(n/adj)	هجين - خليط
integration(n)	إندماج - توحيد
manufactured (adj)	مُصنَّع
mutual(adj)	مُتَبَاذِل - مُشْتَرَك
partnership(n)	شراكة
rural(adj)	ريفيّ
stability(n)	استقرار
stable(adj)	مُستَقَرّ - ثابت
textile(n)	نسيج
annual (adj)	سنوي
capacity (n)	طاقة استيعابية
capacity (n)	قدرة
collaborate (d)(v)	يتعاون
collaboration (n)	التعاون
engagement (n)	انخراط - مشاركة
enhance (d)(v)	يحسن - يعزز
milestone (n)	نقطة فارقة - نقطة تحول
targeted (adj)	مستهدف
yield (n)	محصول - إنتاج
highlight (ed) (v)	يبرز - يسلط الضوء
	dedication, responsibility, devotion, promise
	collaboration, teamwork, partnership, coordination
	founder, capitalist, businessperson, industrialist
	enlarge, extend, broaden, increase
	financing, capital
	entrance, portal, access
	mixture, combination, blend
	unification, combination, inclusion
	fabricated, processed, constructed
	shared, reciprocal, common, joint
	association, cooperation, alliance, union
	countryside
	firmness, steadiness, security
	steady, constant, secure, firm
	fabric, cloth, material
	yearly, once-a-year
	volume
	ability, capability, competence
	cooperate, team up
	cooperation, partnership, teamwork, alliance
	participation, involvement, commitment
	improve, strengthen, boost, enrich
	landmark, breakthrough, turning point
	aimed, directed, focused, intended
	output, harvest, production
	emphasize, underline, stress, feature

4 المتضادات Antonyms

Word	Antonym (= Opposite)
cooperation(n) تعاون	conflict, competition, opposition, hostility صراع - منافسة - معارضة - غداء
expand(ed)(v) يتوسع - يوسع - يمدد	shrink, contract, reduce, lessen ينكمش - ينقبض - يقلل - يخفض
hybrid(n/adj) هجين - خليط	pure, natural, unmixed نقي - طبيعي - غير ممزوج
integration(n) اندماج - توحيد	separation, division, disunion انفصال - إنقسام - تفكك
manufactured (adj) مصنع	natural, raw, organic طبيعي - خام - عضوي
mutual(adj) متبادل - مشترك	one-sided, individual, separate, independent أحادي - فردي - منفصل - مستقل
commitment (n) التزام	neglect, carelessness إهمال
partnership(n) شراكة	rivalry, separation, disagreement, division منافسة - انفصال - خلاف - إنقسام
rural(adj) ريفي	urban, civic حضري - مدني
stability(n) إستقرار	instability, change, uncertainty, weakness عدم الإستقرار - تغير - عدم يقين - ضعف
stable(adj) مستقر - ثابت	unstable, weak, unsteady, insecure غير مستقر - ضعيف - غير ثابت - غير آمن
capacity (n) قدرة	incapacity, inability, incompetence عجز - عدم قدرة - عدم كفاءة
collaborate (d) (v) يتعاون	compete, oppose, resist ينافس - يعارض - يقاوم
collaboration (n) التعاون	conflict, rivalry, opposition صراع - منافسة - معارضة
engagement (n) انخراط - مشاركة	disengagement, detachment, withdrawal فك الارتباط - انفصال - انسحاب
enhance (d) (v) يحسن - يعزز	worsen, weaken, diminish يسيء - يضعف - يقلل
highlight (ed) (v) يبرز - يسلط الضوء	ignore, overlook, neglect يتجاهل - يتغاضى - يهمل
targeted (adj) مستهدف	random, general, unfocused عشوائي - عام - غير مركز
yield (n) محصول - إنتاج	loss, deficit, decline خسارة - عجز - انخفاض

II LANGUAGE

مراجعة على أهم القواعد اللغوية

The present continuous tense زمن المضارع المستمر

Form	The Present Continuous
Affirmation الإثبات	Subject الفاعل + am / is / are + (inf. + ing) ... - I'm watching a film on TV at home. - Sama is drawing a picture. - They are playing tennis in the club right now.

Negation النفي	Subj. + am not / is not (isn't) / are not (aren't) + (inf. + ing) ... - I am not watching a film on TV at the office. - Sama isn't writing a letter. - They aren't playing football in the club right now.
'Yes / No' Q. السؤال بـ (هل)	Am / Is / Are + subj. + (inf. + ing) ... ? - Are you watching a film on TV at home ? - Is Sama drawing a picture? - Are they playing tennis in the club right now ?
'Wh_' Q. السؤال بأداة استفهام	Q.W. أداة استفهام + am / is / are + subj. + (inf. + ing) ... ? - Where are you watching the film? - Who is drawing a picture? - What are they doing in the club right now?
Passive المبنى للمجهول	Object المفعول + am / is / are + being + p.p. ... - A film is being watched on TV at home (by me). - A picture is being drawn (by Sama). - Tennis is being played in the club right now (by Ahmed).
Time Expressions التعبيرات الزمنية	- now الآن - at (the/this) moment في هذه اللحظة - still مازال - at present الحاضر - ... حالياً - currently - tomorrow غداً - in the future المستقبل - next القادم ...

Usage

- يُستخدم المضارع المستمر في الحالات التالية:

1 وصف أو السؤال عن أحداث أو مواقف تحدث الآن (لحظة الكلام):

ex. - Omar **is taking** a shower, so he can't answer the phone.

- **Are you watching** this programme? - What **are you doing**?

2 وصف مواقف أو أحداث في الحاضر تختلف عما كان سائداً أو مألوفاً في الماضي:

ex. - Young people **aren't reading** newspapers these days.

3 التعبير عن مواقف مستمرة تحدث حول المضارع وليس بالضرورة الآن وقد تستغرق مدي زمني طويل، ويمكن أن تُستخدم تعبيرات زمنية مثل:

... لا يزال - still - هذا العقد - this decade - this year - this month - these days - tonight - today

ex. - Ali **is taking** the final exams these days.

4 التعبير عن الضيق أو عدم الرضا عن أحداث يقوم بها الناس بشكل متكرر، وغالباً يتم استخدام ظروف التكرار (always - constantly) وكذلك العادات الجيدة كالتالي:

... am / is / are + always / constantly / never... + (inf. + ing)

ex. - You **are always coming** to school late, Moataz. - They're always **complaining**.

General Exercises | on Unit 1

● Understand

● Apply

● Create

1. Choose the TWO correct answers out of the FIVE options given:

1. "The yield of the farm was more than expected." The word "yield" here is an antonym of
a. loss b. competence c. decline d. once-a-year e. disengagement
2. "This course will enhance your skills." The word "enhance" here is a synonym of
a. improve b. worsen c. approve d. enrich e. defect

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. I learned how to challenges during the competition.
a. attend b. give up c. face d. promote
2. To is to make something bigger or spread it to more places.
a. expand b. invest c. attend d. inspire
3. The new car is a model using fuel and electricity.
a. hybrid b. mutual c. rural d. stable
4. The workers in this workshop furniture.
a. expand b. demonstrate c. boost d. manufacture
5. After the storm, people hoped for weather
a. funding b. gateway c. stability d. conference
6. Scientists developed maize that grows with little water.
a. climate-change b. community-driven
c. drought-tolerant d. tremendous-looking
7. Now, the house to me.
a. is belonging b. belongs c. belong d. belonged
8. Now, he tired and exhausted. I think he is going to have a rest.
a. look b. looks c. is looking d. was looking
9. I'm going to make coffee. a cup?
a. Do you want b. Are you wanting
c. Do you needs d. Are you needing
10. Normally, you are very sensible. So, why silly about this matter?
a. are you being b. you are being c. do you d. you are
11. New sources of energy these days.
a. is developing b. have developed
c. had developed d. are being developed
12. We write a descriptive essay to a person, place, or thing.
a. compare b. confuse c. describe d. hide

13. Words such as first, then, finally are called words.

- a. linking b. topic c. thesis d. closing

3. Read the following passage, then answer the questions :

“She’s coming. Hide it quickly!” The girls quickly shoved it under the table and acted as if nothing had happened. When Miss Leila entered the classroom, everyone stood and greeted her. She gave them a smile. The girls noticed that there was sadness in her eyes, poor Miss Leila. They wished with all their hearts that they could do something to help her, but there was nothing that they could do. Miss Leila told them that she would miss them. She explained that she would do anything to stay as their teacher but she had no choice. Her father was gravely ill. Her mother was too elderly to be left alone with him. She simply had to return to her hometown in a neighboring town.

Looking at the list of e-mail addresses in her hand, she promised she would keep in touch with them. She encouraged them to study hard and always do their best. Then she got ready to leave. Our class monitor walked over to her and handed her a small package.

With tears in her eyes, Miss Leila opened it. “It’s from our trip to Siwa last term. Look at it and remember us always.” said our monitor. She nodded, “Thank you, I’ll frame it and put it up on the wall of my room”. Then she left. Miss Leila is one of the best teachers who devotes all her life to people and she is never forgotten because of her cooperation and tolerance.

1. The main idea of the passage is “.....”.

- a. Miss Leila’s hometown and a neighboring town
b. The good relation between Miss Leila and her class
c. The gift to Miss Leila d. The illness of Miss Leila’s father

2. Miss Leila was

- a. the school headmistress b. a good student at a secondary school
c. the class teacher d. ungrateful to her parents

3. Miss Leila had to leave the school because

- a. she was ill and needed to be looked after
b. she hated her work at the school
c. the students were naughty
d. she had to return to her hometown

4. Miss Leila planned to keep in touch with her students by

- a. sending letters b. exchanging emails
c. visiting each other d. meeting at the nearby club

5. The underlined pronoun ‘it’ refers to

- a. Miss Leila’s photo at school b. the picture of Miss Leila’s house
c. The picture of Miss Leila’s parents d. the gift for Miss Leila

6. The synonym of the underlined word “devotes” is “.....”.

- a. dedicates b. takes c. withdraws d. lets

7. The students will remember Miss Leila because of
- the gift they have given her
 - her wealth and happiness
 - her good qualities
 - her care for her parents

8. What did she encourage them to do ?
- To travel abroad
 - To study hard and do their best
 - To celebrate festivals
 - To make models

4. a. Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c or d:

Travelling abroad is not an aim in itself but it helps us communicate with other countries and peoples.

- إن السفر للخارج ليس هدفاً في حد ذاته، ولكنه يساعدنا على التواصل مع الشعوب الأخرى.
- إن السفر للخارج ليس هدفاً في حد ذاته، ولكنه يساعدنا على التواصل مع الدول الأخرى.
- إن السفر للخارج يُعتبر هدفاً في حد ذاته، وقد يساعدنا على التواصل مع الدول والشعوب الأخرى.
- إن السفر للخارج ليس هدفاً في حد ذاته، ولكنه يساعدنا على التواصل مع الدول والشعوب الأخرى.

b. Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c or d:

يمكن للشباب أن يتعاملوا مع أناس من ثقافات أخرى طالما أنهم قادرون على الاستفادة مما يناسبهم من تلك الثقافات والمحافظة على قيمهم وعاداتهم الأصلية.

- Young people cannot deal with people from other cultures as long as they aren't able to benefit from what suits them from those cultures and preserve their original values and customs.
- Young people can deal with people from other cultures as long as they are able to benefit from what suits them from those cultures and preserve their original values and customs.
- Young people can't travel with people from other cultures as long as they aren't able to benefit from what suits them from those cultures and preserve their local values and customs.
- Young people can deal with people from other cultures as long as they are able to benefit from what suits them from those cultures without preserving their original values and customs.

5. Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning :

- Who is the medicine being given to by the nurse ? (giving)
- Your homework is being corrected by me. (correcting)

6. Answer the following questions :

- Why do you think clocks were important in Fogg's house ?
- What kind of job had Passpartout tried before ?

7. Write an essay of about ONE HUNDRED and EIGHTY (180) words on the following topic :

"Egypt's partnership with African countries"

.....

.....

.....

.....

I VOCABULARY

مراجعة على أهم المفردات اللغوية

1 Key Vocabulary المفردات الرئيسية

Lessons 1-2

assist(ed) (v)	يُساعد - يُعين	inventory (n)	مُخزُون - قائمة البضاعة
commitment (n)	إلتِزام - إخلاص	mobilization (n)	تُعبئة - حشد
competition (n)	مُنافسة - مُسابقة	outfit (n)	زِي - مُلبس
evolve(d) (v)	يَتطوّر - يَتبدّل	pitch (n)	عَرْض - تسويق أفكار
foundation (n)	أَساس - قاعِدة - أَصل	rent(ed) (v)	يَسْتأجر - يُؤجر
founder (n)	مُؤسّس - مُنبِئ	rental (n)	تأجير - إجازة
independence (n)	إِسْتِقلال - تَحَرُّز	setback (n)	نُكْسة - تراجُع
inspire(d) (v)	يُلهم - يَحْفَظ - يَشجّع	target (n)	هَدَف - غاية
institution (n)	مُؤسّسة - هَيْئة - مَعْهَد	tutoring (n)	دُرس خُصوصي - تَدريس

Lessons 4-5

heritage (n)	تُراث	investment (n)	استثمار
notable (adj)	مُلاحظ - بارز	pesticides (n)	مُبيدات
organic (adj)	عُضوي	portion (n)	جُزء - نصيب
boost (ed) (v)	يعزّز - يقوّي	process(ed) (v)	يُعالج - يُضلع

2 Definitions التعريفات

Memorise	Understand
assist(ed) (v) يُساعد - يُعين	to help or give support to someone with a task
commitment (n) إلتِزام - إخلاص	staying dedicated مُخلص and working hard to achieve something, even when it's difficult
competition (n) مُنافسة	trying to win against others
evolve(d) (v) يَتطوّر	to change and develop over time
foundation (n) أَساس - قاعِدة - أَصل	the base or starting point of something; what it is built on
founder (n) مُؤسّس - مُنبِئ	a person who starts or creates a business, organization, or company
independence (n) إِسْتِقلال - تَحَرُّز	being free to make your own choices and not relying on others
inspire(d) (v) يُلهم - يَحْفَظ - يَشجّع	to make someone feel that they want to do something and can do it
institution (n) مُؤسّسة - هَيْئة - مَعْهَد	organizations or important establishments (like banks, schools, or hospitals) that serve a public purpose

inventory (n)	مُخْزُون - قائمة البضاعة	a list or count of all the goods, items, or products a business has for sale
mobilization (n)	تَغْيِة - حَشْد	the act of preparing for active service or use
outfit (n)	زِي - مَلْبَس	a set of clothes worn together, usually for a specific occasion or purpose
pitching (n)	عَرْض - تسويق افكار	giving a short, persuasive مُفِيع talk for investors, partners, or customers
rental (n)	تَأْجِير - إِجَارَة	paying to use something for a short time
setback (n)	تَعْصَة - تَزَاوُج	problems or failures that slow progress, but can be learned from
target (n)	هَدَف - غَايَة	a goal or objective هَدَف that you are trying to reach
tutoring (n)	دَرْس خُصُوصِي - تَدْرِيس	helping someone learn one-on-one
boost (v)	يَعْزِز - يَاقِي	increase the power, value قِيَمَة, or effectiveness فاعلية of something
heritage (n)	تُرَاث	the traditions, achievements, and beliefs مُعْتَقَدَات passed down from previous generations
investment (n)	اِسْتِثْمَار	the act of putting money, time, or effort into something to get a benefit or profit رِبْح
notable (adj)	مَلْخُوض - بَارِز	important, interesting, or easy to notice
organic (adj)	عُضُوي	produced or grown naturally, without the use of artificial صناعية chemicals
pesticides (n)	مُبيدات	chemicals used to kill harmful insects or other pests آفات
portion (n)	جُزء - نَصيب	a part or amount of something larger
process (v)	يُعَالِج - يُضَاع	to prepare, treat, or change something by a series سلسلة of steps

3 مترادفات Synonyms

Word	Synonym (= Meaning)
assist (v)	يُساعد help, aid, support, back, guide
commitment (n)	إلتزام dedication, devotion, loyalty, promise, obligation
competition (n)	مُنافسة contest, rivalry, challenge
evolve (v)	يَتَطَوَّر develop, progress, advance, grow, mature
foundation (n)	أَسَاس - قَاعِدَة base, basis, groundwork, footing
founder (n)	مُؤَسِّس - مُنْشِئ creator, originator, initiator, establisher
independence (n)	اِسْتِغْلَال - تَحَرُّز autonomy, freedom, self-reliance, liberty
inspire (v)	يُلْهِم - يَحْفِز motivate, encourage, stimulate, uplift
institution (n)	مُؤَسَّسَة - مَعْهَد organization, establishment, institute, body

mobilization (n)	تَغْيِة - حَشْد	deployment, gathering, assembly
pitch (n)	عَرْض / تسويق افكار	proposal, presentation
setback (n)	نُكْسة - تَزَاوُج	obstacle, difficulty, hindrance, defeat, delay
target (n)	هَدَف - غَايَة	aim, goal, objective, purpose
heritage (n)	تَرَاث	legacy, tradition, inheritance
notable (adj)	مَلْخُوط - بَارِز	remarkable, prominent, distinguished, noteworthy
organic (adj)	عَضْوِي	natural, pure
portion (n)	جُزء - نَصِيب	part, section, share
process (v)	يُغَالِج - يُصْنَع	handle, treat, convert, transform

4 Antonyms المتضادات

Word		Antonym (= Opposite)	
assist (v)	يُسَاعِد	hinder, obstruct, oppose, harm	يُعِيق - يَمْنَع - يُغَارِض - يُؤْذِي
commitment (n)	الِتِزَام	indifference, neglect, apathy	إِهْمَال - لَامُبَالَاة
competition (n)	مُنَافَسَة	cooperation, peace, monopoly	تَعَاوُن - سَلَام - اخْتِكَار
evolve (v)	يَتَطَوَّر	regress, decline	يَتَزَاوُج - يَنْهَار
founder (n)	مَوْسِس - مُنْشِئ	destroyer, abolisher, terminator	مُذْمَر
independence (n)	إِسْتِقْلَال - تَحَرُّز	dependence, reliance	تَعِجَة - خُضُوع - إِعْتِمَاد
inspire (v)	يُلْهِم - يُخَفِّر	discourage, depress, dishearten	يُنْهِي - يُخَبِّط - يُثْبِي
mobilization (n)	تَغْيِة - حَشْد	demobilization, dispersal, disbandment	تَسْرِيح - تَفْرِق - تَفْكِك
setback (n)	نُكْسة - تَزَاوُج	advance, breakthrough, success, progress	تَقْدَم - اخْتِرَاع - نَجَاح - تَقْدَم
investment (n)	إِسْتِثْمَار	disinvestment = divestment, withdrawal, loss	تَصْفِيَة - سَخْب - خَسَارَة
notable (adj)	مَلْخُوط - بَارِز	ordinary, unremarkable, unknown, obscure	غَايِي - غَيْر مُمَيِّز - مَجْهُول - غَامِض
organic (adj)	عَضْوِي	inorganic, artificial, synthetic, chemical	غَيْر عَضْوِي - صِنَاعِي - مُصْنَع - كَيْمِيَاوِي
portion (n)	جُزء - نَصِيب	whole, entirety, total, all	كُل - كَامِل - جُمْلَة - كُلِّيَة

II LANGUAGE

Past Perfect Simple : Active & Passive الماضي التام البسيط : المعلوم والمجهول

Affirmation & Negation الإثبات والتنفي	Subj. الفاعل + had / hadn't + p.p. ... - He had done the shopping before returning home. - Mom hadn't prepared lunch by midday.
Yes / No Q. السؤال بـ (هل)	Had + subj. + p.p. ... ? - Had he done the shopping before returning home ?

Wh-, Q. السؤال بأداة استفهام	Q.W. + had + subj. + p.p. .. ? - What had he done before returning home ?
Passive المبنى للمجهول	Obj. المفعول + had + been + p.p. .. ? - I had done the shopping before I went home. (معلوم) - The shopping had been done (by me) before I went home. (مجهول) - After she had cooked lunch, she took a rest. (معلوم) - After lunch had been cooked (by her), she took a rest. (مجهول)

Uses الاستخدامات

١ يُستخدم الماضي التام البسيط للتعبير عن حدث تم قبل وقت معين في الماضي، ويدل على ذلك تعبيرات مثل :

تعبير زمني دال على وقت مُعين في الماضي + **by / before / this time**

- **By midnight**, I **had written** two articles.
- Ahmed **had arrived** home **before lunchtime** yesterday.

٢ يُستخدم الماضي التام البسيط للتعبير عن حدث تم قبل وقوع حدث آخر في الماضي

- First, I sent 20 invitations. Then, I left the office.
- = I **had sent** 20 invitations before I **left** the office.

٣ يُستخدم الماضي التام البسيط للتعبير عن حدث تم وكان له أثر على حدث آخر في الماضي (الأثر ناتج عن اكتمال الحدث الأول)

- He **had eaten** too much food, so he **didn't eat** any dessert.
- = He **didn't eat** any desert because he **had eaten** too much food.

General Exercises | on Unit 2

● Understand

● Apply

● Create

1. Choose the TWO correct answers out of the FIVE options given:

1. "Assist" is to "support" as "competition" is to

- a. challenge b. uplift c. delay
- d. rivalry e. body

2. "Independence" is antonymous with

- a. dependence b. purpose c. promise
- d. reliance e. loyalty

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. It is important to a target for which you should plan.

- a. invest b. deliver c. build d. set

2. To is to encourage someone, making them feel confident and eager to achieve something.

- a. inspire b. afford c. destroy d. distinguish

3. Rodayna showed great by coming early every day.

- a. mobilization b. independence c. commitment d. foundation

4. Technology has rapidly over a few years.

- a. assisted b. evolved c. rented d. inspired

5. The of volunteers made the success of the campaign possible.

- a. foundation b. institution c. inventory d. mobilization

6. Fatma's business is to help the community.

- a. vision b. visionary c. visions d. envised

7. What before going out?

- a. she is doing b. she has done c. had she done d. have she done

8. My car until I had taken it to the mechanic.

- a. repaired b. didn't repair c. wasn't repaired d. doesn't repair

9. Grandma took the medicine before to bed.

- a. went b. had gone c. going d. gone

10. After this article, I summarized it.

- a. has read b. had read c. read d. reading

11. Having my friend's telephone number, I contacted him.

- a. find b. found c. to find d. been found

12. You use a/an email to apply for a job.

- a. inquiry b. application c. complaint d. follow-up

13. Your should always be included in your sign-off.

- a. address b. full name c. age d. nickname

• 3. Read the following passage, then choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

Newspapers remain an important source of news for several reasons. The first of these is that the older generation still prefers to read their news this way, which is because they have traditionally bought a newspaper over the years and so do not want to change or simply do not know how to do so online in some cases. In addition to this, a newspaper also comes with other supplements, such as magazines and television guides, and sources of entertainment, such as crosswords. This makes it more attractive for some than going online.

However, though newspapers may not disappear completely, the internet is likely to become the more **dominant** source of news over time. It is common at the present time to see people getting updates on the latest news from the internet rather than the traditional method of reading a newspaper. This is primarily because younger people tend to read the news online and prefer not to pay for it, so those reading newspapers, the older generations, will gradually decline. This links in with the second reason, which is that as media companies start to see a drop in income from newspapers, printing them will become unprofitable and they will be forced to find ways to make money from news online.

In conclusion, although newspapers remain popular today, they will gradually be replaced by the desire to read the news through electronic sources. This may be a sad loss given their history, but unfortunately, it is an unavoidable development.

1. Older generations still prefer to read their news through
a. newspapers b. the internet c. the radio d. the computer
2. To some people, newspapers are more attractive than online as they
a. provide sources of entertainment b. come with other additions
c. are cheaper d. a & b
3. One of the following words is the synonym of the underlined word '**dominant**': ".....".
a. influential b. minor c. follower d. weak
4. Media companies will find out that printing newspapers is
a. beneficial b. unprofitable c. popular d. profitable
5. According to the passage, is/are going to be the main source of news over time.
a. the radio b. newspapers c. the internet d. magazines
6. The older people have become the people who read the newspapers.
a. many b. more c. fewer d. best
7. According to the passage, newspapers will in the future.
a. disappear completely b. be read by young people
c. be a dominant source of news d. read only by the rich
8. What do you think will replace printing newspapers in the coming days?
a. The computer. b. The radio. c. Magazines. d. Electronic sources.

4. a. Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c or d:

Our society needs more individuals that possess good moral values in order to grow and develop the right way. Morals are really the best sign of a civilised society.

- a. تحتاج بيئتنا إلى المزيد من الأفراد الذين يتحلون بقيم أخلاقية حميدة من أجل النمو والتطور بالطريقة الصحيحة، فالأخلاق هي حقاً أفضل بسملة للمجتمع المتحضر.
- b. يحتاج مجتمعنا إلى بعض الأفراد الذين يتحلون بقيم أخلاقية حميدة من أجل النمو والتطور بالطريقة الصحيحة، فالأخلاق هي حقاً أفضل لافتة للمجتمع المتحضر.
- c. يحتاج مجتمعنا إلى المزيد من الأفراد الذين يتحلون بقيم أخلاقية حميدة من أجل النمو والتطور بالطريقة التقليدية، فالأخلاق هي حقاً أفضل إشارة للمجتمع المتحضر.
- d. يحتاج مجتمعنا إلى المزيد من الأفراد الذين يتحلون بقيم أخلاقية حميدة من أجل النمو والتطور بالطريقة الصحيحة، فالأخلاق هي حقاً أفضل بسملة للمجتمع المتحضر.

b. Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c or d:

تسهم المشروعات القومية الكبرى التي يتم تنفيذها في كل أنحاء مصر في حل الكثير من المشكلات الاقتصادية، وتوفير فرص العمل للشباب الطامح إلى حياة أفضل.

- a. The major international projects that are being implanted throughout Egypt contribute to solving many economic problems and providing job opportunities for youth aspiring to a better life.
- b. The major national projects that are being implemented throughout Egypt contribute to solve many economic problems and provide job opportunities for youth aspiring to a better life.
- c. The major national projects that are being implemented throughout Egypt contribute to solving many economic problems and providing job opportunities for youth aspiring to a better life.
- d. The major global projects that are being implemented throughout Egypt contribute to solving many economical problems and providing job opportunities for youth aspiring to a better life.

5. Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

- 1. On seeing the accident, I called for help. (Seeing ...)
- 2. After my car had been checked by the mechanic, it went faster. (Checked...)

6. Answer the following questions :

- 1. Would you risk everything you own for a challenge ? Why or why not ?
.....
- 2. How does Fogg's determination inspire or worry you ?
.....

7. Write an essay of about ONE HUNDRED and EIGHTY (180) words on the following :

"Inspiring entrepreneurs"

.....

.....

.....

.....

General Exercises | on Chapter 1

1. Answer the following questions:

SB Exercises

1. Who was Phileas Fogg and where did he live?
.....
2. How was Mr. Fogg's daily routine described?
.....
3. What did people think of Mr. Fogg's personality?
.....
4. Where did Mr. Fogg spend most of his time outside his home?
.....
5. What game did Fogg enjoy playing?
.....
6. Why did Mr. Fogg need a new servant?
.....
7. Do you think living a life of strict routine is positive or negative? Why?
.....
8. How important is punctuality in today's world compared to Fogg's time?
.....
9. What qualities make a good servant or assistant in your opinion?
.....
10. If you were Passepartout, would you accept the job? Why or why not?
.....

El-Moasser Exercises

11. Why did Phileas Fogg's neighbors think his life was unusual?
.....
12. What daily habits showed that Phileas Fogg valued punctuality?
.....
13. How did Phileas Fogg usually spend his time at the Reform Club?
.....
14. Why did the servant of Phileas Fogg decide to leave his job?
.....
15. What qualities made Jean Passepartout suitable for the job of a valet?
.....
16. Describe the furniture of Phileas Fogg's house.
.....

17. How did Phileas Fogg respond to losing his servant, and what does this show about his personality?
.....
18. Is living by strict routine better than living with flexibility? Support your opinion with reasons.
.....
19. How do the many clocks in the house symbolize the inner character of Phileas Fogg?
.....
20. Does a life of calm and order necessarily lead to happiness? Explain your view.
.....

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

1. The men at the Reform Club were
a. politicians and scientists b. farmers and sailors
c. children and teachers d. singers and actors
2. The game Phileas Fogg played at the Reform Club was
a. football b. chess c. whist d. dominoes
3. The words of Phileas Fogg were always
a. loud and angry b. clear and precise c. slow and confused d. funny and silly
4. The of Phileas Fogg could not endure his strict demands.
a. relatives b. servant c. neighbors d. friends
5. Phileas Fogg placed an advertisement for a new
a. driver b. teacher c. valet d. doctor
6. Jean Passepartout was about years old.
a. twenty b. thirty c. forty d. fifty
7. Jean Passepartout had a/an face.
a. sad b. angry c. friendly d. tired
8. After many professions, Jean Passepartout longed for a life.
a. quiet and steady b. rich and famous c. noisy and wild d. short and fast
9. Phileas Fogg promised Jean Passepartout a life of
a. peace and regularity b. wealth and power c. travel and danger d. fame and respect
10. Jean Passepartout accepted the job with great
a. anger b. relief c. fear d. sadness
11. The house of Phileas Fogg was but elegant.
a. plain b. noisy c. dirty d. colorful
12. The only thing alive in every room of Fogg's house was a large
a. portrait b. clock c. mirror d. book

General Exercises | on Chapter 2

1. Answer the following questions :

SB Exercises

1. What game did Fogg play at the club?
.....
2. What was Stuart's main argument against Fogg's plan?
.....
3. Why did Fogg's calmness make him seem mysterious?
.....
4. How does the Suez Canal symbolize progress in the story?
.....
5. What role does the Reform Club setting play in the story?
.....
6. If you were one of the gentlemen at the club, would you accept Fogg's challenge ?
.....
7. How has modern travel changed compared to the 1870s?
.....
8. Do you think accidents should always be considered in planning? Why or why not?
.....
9. How does Fogg's determination inspire or worry you?
.....
10. How might this chapter reflect human curiosity about the world?
.....

El-Moasser Exercises

11. How did Phileas Fogg respond to the idea of accidents?
.....
12. What did Phileas Fogg place on the table before making the challenge?
.....
13. What did the men at the club think about the sum of money?
.....

14. How did Stuart react to the proposal of Fogg?

15. When did Phileas Fogg announce he would leave London?

16. Which route did Phileas Fogg plan to take first?

17. What was the planned return date of Phileas Fogg?

18. Why might Fogg's proposal be seen as both confidence and madness?

19. What does the signing of a contract add to the seriousness of the challenge?

20. Why might Fogg choose to start his challenge immediately?

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. The calmness of Phileas Fogg made him

- a. weak b. mysterious c. ordinary d. careless

2. Mr. Ralph declared that the world was growing

- a. darker b. smaller c. larger d. older

3. Inside Fogg's notebook was a neat

- a. story b. timetable c. letter d. contract

4. Stuart protested that storms, delays, and would make Fogg's journey impossible.

- a. accidents b. tickets c. people d. towns

5. Phileas Fogg said that true gentlemen do not waste time on delays.

- a. real b. true c. imaginary d. sudden

6. The of the Bank of England left the city in shock.

- a. building b. robbery c. painting d. opening

7. The opening of the had made travel faster.

- a. Eiffel Tower b. Reform Club c. Suez Canal d. Big Ben

كيفية طباعة صفحات معينة من ملف معين

مثلا ازاي نطبع الصفحات من صفحة 4 الى صفحة 9



حمل الآن

مجاناً وحصرياً

المراجعة رقم (2)

اختبار شهر اكتوبر





Vocabulary

1 Match the words to their meanings:

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. gateway | a) arrangements where two or more parties cooperate to advance their mutual interests |
| 2. infrastructure | b) experienced or done by each of two or more parties toward the other or others |
| 3. partnership | c) a point of entry or access to something larger |
| 4. manufactured | d) The basic physical and organizational structures and facilities (e.g., buildings, roads, power supplies) needed for the operation of a society or enterprise. |
| 5. mutual | e) made or produced on a large scale using machinery |

Language

2 Correct the verb between brackets using the present continuous tense:

- Egypt (launch) new projects.
- The final match (play) now.
- Doctors (provide) medical help.
- The road (pave).

3 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- They a new bridge across the Nile now.
a) build b) are building c) is built d) are built
- Many new projects out in the countryside now.
a) are carrying b) have carried c) are being carried d) have been carried
- The students for their exams this week.
a) study b) are studied c) are studying d) is studying
- English in many schools right now.
a) is teaching b) are teaching c) is being taught d) is taught
- My friends football in the park now.
a) are playing b) is played c) are played d) is playing
- The roads because of the heavy rain today.
a) are cleaning b) is being cleaned c) are being cleaned d) was cleaned
- I to music while doing my homework.
a) listens b) am listened c) am listening d) is listening
- New houses quickly in this area.
a) are being built b) is built c) are building d) being built

► Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- Roads, electricity, and water systems are all part of a country's which should be maintained and regularly developed.
a) integration b) infrastructure c) collaboration d) provision
- Good teamwork depends on the of new ideas into the project.
a) intention b) efficiency c) partnership d) integration
- Trust grows inside the family when there is understanding between its members.
a) mutual b) highlighted c) separate d) individual
- Parents give their children love and care, and return, they hope for respect and gratitude.
a) as b) of c) in d) with
- Teachers often use technology to students' learning experience and love for school.
a) enhance b) finance c) remind d) inspect
- Success in science often comes from close between researchers inside or outside the country.
a) access b) collaboration c) enterprise d) experiment
- The company plans to establish a new branch in Cairo next year. The antonym of the verb "establish" is
a) demolish b) supply c) collaborate d) set up
- I can't talk to you now. We dinner with guests.
a) are having b) have c) had d) will have
- The mechanic the car engine at the moment.
a) fix b) is being fixed c) is fixing d) was fixing
- Listen! Someone the violin beautifully.
a) plays b) played c) is playing d) has played
- Look at the sky! The clouds darker and darker.
a) is becoming b) are being become c) are becoming d) was becoming
- She a dentist tomorrow at 10 a.m.
a) is seeing b) see c) sees d) seen
- We a big party next Friday evening.
a) are have b) have c) are having d) had

► Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

"Don't eat just before going to bed!" My mother used to tell me. "You might have a nightmare." I never believed her until it happened to me. It was on a night when I felt hungry just as I was about to go to bed. So, I made myself a peanut butter sandwich and a large, cold glass of milk. After consuming them, I went to bed.

Soon I drifted off into a troubled sleep. I dreamt that I was with a group of people looking for an old woman. I was not sure why we were looking for her, but we all seemed to be afraid of her. Somehow, we had to find her. So there I was, searching high and low for her in frightful places I had never been before.

► 22. Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:

- Spare time can be useful if it is employed for developing one's character physically and mentally. So, we should all realize its importance and try to make the best use of it.

- (a) يجب أن يكون وقت الفراغ مفيداً إذا تم استخدامه لتطوير شخصية الفرد جسدياً وعقلياً. لذلك يجب علينا جميعاً أن ندرك أهميته ونحاول صنع الأفضل منه.
- (b) يمكن أن يكون وقت الفراغ مفيداً إذا تم استخدامه لتطوير شخصية الفرد جسدياً وعقلياً. لذلك يجب علينا جميعاً أن ندرك أهميته ونحاول حسن استخدامه.
- (c) إذا تم استخدام وقت الفراغ لتطوير شخصية الفرد جسدياً وعقلياً يمكن أن يكون مفيداً. لذلك يجب علينا جميعاً أن ندرك أهميته ونحاول توفير الكثير منه.
- (d) يمكن أن يكون وقت الفراغ مفيداً إذا تم استخدامه لتغيير شخصية الفرد جسدياً وعقلياً. لذلك يجب علينا جميعاً أن ندرك أهميته ونحاول حسن استخدامه.

23. Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c, or d:

- القراءة هواية مفيدة جداً لأنها تحفز عقلك، ويقول الخبراء إن لها تأثيراً مهدئاً، ويمكن أن تخفض مستويات الإجهاد وتساعدك على الاسترخاء، فضلاً عن كونها تثرى ثقافتك.

- (a) Reading is a very beneficial hobby because it keeps your mind. Experts say it has a calming effect, can lower stress levels, and help you relax, as well as enriching your culture.
- (b) Reading is a very reflective hobby because it stimulates your brain. Experts say it has a calming effect, can lower stress levels and help you relax, as well as increasing your culture.
- (c) Reading is a very beneficial hobby because it stimulates your mind. Experts say it has a clearing effect, can lower stress stages, and help you relax, as well as enriching your culture.
- (d) Reading is a very beneficial hobby because it stimulates your mind. Experts say it has a calming effect, can lower stress levels, and help you relax, as well as enriching your culture.

► 24. Answer the following questions: (Around The World In Eighty Days)

1. If you were Passepartout, would you accept the job? Why or why not?
2. What lesson can we learn from the contrast between Fogg and Passepartout?
3. How would you feel living in a house with no decorations, only clocks?

► 25. Write an essay of (150-180) words on the following:

"How to protect your environment and preserve it for future generations"

.....

.....

.....

.....

Assess Your Progress ★★★★★ < 50% Study again 50 : 64% Practice more 65 : 84% Take more exams 85 : 100% Well done!



Vocabulary

1 Match the words with their meanings:

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----|--|
| 1. institutions | • • | a) staying dedicated and working hard to achieve something, even when it's difficult |
| 2. inspire | • • | b) to make someone feel that they want to do something and can do it |
| 3. independence | • • | c) organizations or important establishments (like banks, schools, or hospitals) that serve a public purpose |
| 4. founder | • • | d) to change and develop over time |
| 5. evolve | • • | e) being free to make your own choices and not relying on others |
| 6. mobilization | • • | f) a person who starts or creates a business, organization, or company |
| 7. commitment | • • | g) the act of preparing for active service or use |

Language

2 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- By the age of 25, Omar his own startup.
a) had developed b) has developed c) develops d) is developed
- Before launching his business, he environmental engineering at Alexandria University.
a) studies b) had studied c) was studying d) is studying
- Many single-use plastics in some cities before his products reached the market.
a) had been banned b) were banning c) have banned d) are banning
- His team proudly said they eco-friendly boxes and cups.
a) had designed b) have designed c) were designed d) are designed
- Within a year, his products in more than fifty cafés.
a) had been used b) were using c) had used d) have used

3 Complete the sentences using the past perfect active or passive form of the verbs in brackets:

- By the age of 25, Omar (develop) a small startup.
- Before launching his business, he (study) the market.
- Many single-use plastics already (ban) in some cities.
- His team (design) eco-friendly boxes and cups.
- Within a year, the products (use) in more than fifty cafés.

► Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Young entrepreneurs often have to take significant to launch their business ideas.
a) visions b) risks c) foundations d) independence
2. Talaat Harb had a clear to create a bank that would support Egypt's economy.
a) capital b) vision c) institution d) competition
3. To start a business, an entrepreneur needs to secure enough to fund their initial operations.
a) capital b) commitment c) mobilization d) inventory
4. Hard work and deep are essential to get promoted in your job.
a) treatment b) commitment c) independence d) rental
5. The successful of community support was crucial for the project's launch.
a) mobilization b) independence c) competition d) processing
6. The bank grew to become a major national that served the public for decades.
a) institution b) founder c) vision d) inventory
7. We must our challenges with innovative solutions.
a) solve b) guarantee c) pitch d) face
8. The agenda for the meeting to all participants by the end of last week.
a) had been sent b) has been sent c) was sent d) had sent
9. He had finished his work before to visit us.
a) had come b) he comes c) came d) coming
10. He said that they each other for many years.
a) have known b) had been knowing
c) had known d) have been knowing
11. The mistake identified long before the product was shipped.
a) had been b) has been c) was being d) had
12. We couldn't print the report because the printer out of paper.
a) has run b) ran c) had run d) was running
13. By yesterday, she to quit her job.
a) decided b) has decided c) had decided d) was decided

► Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Everyone knows that running is a great way to get into shape, but it also can benefit almost every part of your body and boost your mood. Whether it's your favorite part of the day or something you have to push yourself through, the benefits are undeniable.

1. Running improves your health.
2. It prevents disease.
3. You might lose weight.
4. Running lightens your mood.
5. It relieves stress.
6. Running has the power to eliminate depression.

One of the coolest things about the sport of running is that you don't need expensive equipment. All you need is a good pair of running shoes and a safe environment.

No one wakes up and decides to run a marathon without training. Running requires discipline, perseverance, and concentration. It's a sport that's good for your body and mind.

Running strengthens your heart, lungs, and muscles. It develops coordination and makes you more aware of your body. Running also gives you energy by increasing your oxygen intake, and it improves your immune system, so you don't get sick as easily. It can even help you stay more focused in school because exercise helps you to think more clearly.

Most schools offer cross-country and track programs, but there are also running clubs open to all ages. A simple internet search can help you find some in your area. The programs show you how running can offer competition or just be for fun. They also teach runners to set realistic goals and take care of their bodies.

If you're looking for more than just a sport, running may be the perfect choice for you.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

14. What is the main idea of the fourth paragraph in this article?

- a) Running is one way to keep your body healthy.
- b) You don't need expensive equipment to be a runner.
- c) Running for fun is better than running in a competition.
- d) There are many running clubs and teams you can become involved in.

15. What is the author's main purpose for writing this passage?

- a) To give historical information about runners.
- b) To teach readers how to become great runners.
- c) To persuade readers to try running.
- d) To compare and contrast running and watching television.

16. Running strengthens your

- a) heart, lungs, and muscles
- b) hearing
- c) hair
- d) weakness

17. We can infer that the is responsible for protecting our bodies against sickness.

- a) lungs
- b) immune system
- c) heart
- d) marathon

18. It's required to have to practice running.

- a) food and beverage
- b) perseverance and focus
- c) leather shoes and a suit
- d) money and a vast place

19. Running can benefit the mind as it

- a) boosts confidence
- b) helps people lose weight
- c) helps people think clearly
- d) keeps you hungry

► 20. According to the passage, people can find suitable places for running through

- a) the newspapers
c) the internet

- b) the magazines
d) the school noticeboard

21. The underlined word "discipline" means ".....".

- a) carelessness b) weakness c) self-control d) flexibility

► 22. Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:

- Young entrepreneurs pump innovation and energy into the market, which leads to job creation and dynamic economic growth. Their fresh perspectives are crucial for overcoming future challenges.

- (a) يَصْخُرُ رواد الأعمال الشباب التقاليد والخبرة في السوق، مما يؤدي إلى خلق فرص العمل ونمو اقتصادي ديناميكي. ورؤاهم الجديدة حاسمة للتغلب على التحديات المستقبلية.
(b) يَسْخَبُ رواد الأعمال الشباب الابتكار والطاقة من السوق، مما يؤدي إلى خلق فرص العمل ونمو اقتصادي ديناميكي. ورؤاهم القديمة غير مجدية للتغلب على التحديات المستقبلية.
(c) يَصْخُرُ رواد الأعمال الشباب الابتكار والطاقة في السوق، مما يؤدي إلى خلق فرص العمل ونمو اقتصادي ديناميكي. ورؤاهم الجديدة حاسمة للتغلب على التحديات المستقبلية.
(d) يَصْخُرُ رواد الأعمال الشباب الابتكار والطاقة في السوق، مما يؤدي إلى فقدان فرص العمل ونمو اقتصادي بطيء. ورؤاهم الجديدة حاسمة للتغلب على التحديات المستقبلية.

23. Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c, or d:

- البطالة مشكلة خطيرة جداً، فهي لا تؤثر فقط على الأفراد، ولكن أيضاً على نمو البلد؛ حيث إن لها تأثيراً سلبياً على النمو الاقتصادي والاجتماعي، وتساعد على انتشار الجريمة في المجتمع.

- a) Unemployment is a very serious problem, as it affects not only individuals, but also the growth of the country. It has a negative impact on economic and social growth, and helps spread crime in society.
b) Jobless is a very serious problem, as it reflects not only individuals, but also the growth of the country. It has a negative impact on cultural and social growth, and helps spread crime in society.
c) Unemployment is a very serious problem, as it affects not only individuals, but also the growth of the country. It has an expected impact on economic and social growth, and helps publish crime in society.
d) Retirement is a very serious problem, as it affects not only members, but also the growth of the country. It has a negative crash on economic and social growth, and helps spread crime in society.

► 24. Answer the following questions: (Around the World in Eighty Days)

1. Why do you think Fogg remained calm while others were excited about the robbery?
2. In your opinion, what might be the advantages and disadvantages of Fogg's personality?
3. What lesson can we learn from the contrast between Fogg and Passepartout?

► 25. Write an essay of (150–180) words on the following:

"The project that you dream of setting up"

Assess Your Progress ★★★★★

< 50% Study again

50 : 64% Practice more

65 : 84% Take more exams

85 : 100% Well done!

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Egypt's strategic location makes it a natural for trade between Africa, Asia, and Europe.
a) stability b) gateway c) funding d) road
2. The two countries signed a/an agreement to support each other's economic growth.
a) linked b) mutual c) attached d) manufactured
3. The startup needed from investors to turn its innovative idea into a real business.
a) pitching b) funding c) banking d) founding
4. The business was fierce, with many companies offering similar products.
a) interaction b) competition c) option d) rental
5. A strong economy requires social to attract foreign investment.
a) stability b) gateway c) expansion d) option
6. She showed great to her studies, practicing every day to achieve her goals.
a) capital b) commitment c) competition d) independence
7. His story of success continues to many young people to pursue their dreams.
a) inspire b) expand c) manufacture d) result
8. Don't make noise! Grandpa in the living room.
a) is sleeping b) sleeps c) slept d) sleep
9. Be quiet, please! A play in the school theater now.
a) is being performed b) performs c) was performed d) has performed
10. I can't go out. My friends and I on our project this afternoon.
a) are working b) work c) worked on d) works
11. By the time the investor arrived, the team the project proposal.
a) was finished b) had finished c) have finished d) was finishing
12. The new software by the IT department before the conference started.
a) had been tested b) has been tested
c) was testing d) tested
13. She realized she her wallet at home only after she reached the market.
a) leaves b) had left c) has left d) was leaving

► Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

If we look around, we will see motion happening everywhere. We see it in the movement of vehicles, people walking, airplanes flying, a ball rolling, and animals running. Basically, it is an important part of our lives. However, there is much more to motion, and it has a great **impact** on many things that we are part of. We can watch things around us move. When something is in motion, it changes its position. Objects can move from one place to another. They can move in many directions. If you roll a ball, it might move in a straight line. It might also move in a curve. A swing can move back and forth. A light switch can move up and down. Fans have blades that move in a circle. If you want to know if something is moving, you can compare it to other things around it that are not moving. If the things behind the object are changing, the object is probably moving. If they are not changing, the object is probably not moving.

You can measure the distance an object moves. Just measure the distance between where it was when it started to move and where it was when it stopped.

Distance can be measured in inches, feet, yards, or miles. Those measurements are in the customary system. It can also be measured in millimeters, centimeters, meters, and kilometers. Those measurements are in the metric system.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

14. When something is in motion, what does it change?
a) Size. b) Height. c) Position. d) Weight.
15. How does a swing move?
a) Up and down. b) Back and forth. c) Back and up. d) Back and right.
16. How does a light switch move?
a) Back and up. b) Back and forth. c) Back and right. d) Up and down.
17. What are the units of measurement you could use to measure distance?
a) Inches, feet, yards, or miles. b) Inches, pounds, grammes, or miles.
c) Tones, kilograms, yards, or miles. d) Hectares, feet, tons, or miles.
18. We know that something is moving when
a) it makes noise b) objects behind it are changing
c) balls are moving around it d) it exceeds a mile
19. A distance between the start point of the object and the ending point means that
a) the object moved b) the object was stable
c) the object is heavy d) the object will move
20. The word "**impact**" in the passage can be replaced by the word
a) move b) effect c) change d) response
21. The underlined pronoun "It" refers to
a) any moving object b) a direction
c) a straight line d) a ball

► **22. Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:**

- Health care is considered an important element in increasing production.
A healthy worker can work harder and more efficiently than a sick one.

- (a) تُعتبر الرعاية الصحية عنصراً مهماً في زيادة الإنتاج ويمكن للعامل السليم أن يعمل بجد أكبر وكفاءة أكبر من العامل المريض.
(b) تُعتبر الرعاية الصحية عنصراً مهماً في زيادة الاستهلاك ويمكن للعامل المتعافى أن يعمل بجد أكبر وكفاءة أكبر من العامل المريض.
(c) تُعتبر الرعاية الصحية مبرراً في زيادة الإنتاج ويمكن للعامل المجد أن يعمل بجد أكبر وكفاءة أكبر من العامل المريض.
(d) تُعتبر الرعاية الصحية دافعاً مهماً في زيادة الإنتاج ويمكن للعامل السليم أن يعمل بخطورة أكبر وكفاءة أكبر من العامل المريض.

23. Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c, or d:

- الغذاء الكامل هو الغذاء الذى يحتوى على جميع العناصر الغذائية بكميات مناسبة لاحتياجات الجسم، لكن معظم الناس يهتمون بالطعم ولا يهتمون بالمكونات.

- a) Complete diet is the one that includes all the nutrients in quantities suitable for the needs of the body, but most people care about the taste and do not care about the ingredients.
b) Complete food is the one that contains all the nutrients in quantities suitable for the needs of the body, but many people care about the taste and do not care about the recipes.
c) Complete food is the one that contains all the nutrients in quantities suitable for the needs of the body, but most people care with the taste and do not care about the crops.
d) Complete food is the one that contains all the nutrients in quantities suitable for the needs of the body, but most people care about the taste and do not care about the ingredients.

► **24. Answer the following questions: (Around the World in Eighty Days)**

1. Why do you think Mr. Fogg chose to live such a strict and quiet life without family or friends?
2. How do Passepartout's first impressions of the house show the difference between him and his master?
3. Do you think Fogg was brave or foolish to risk so much money on a bet? Why?

► **25. Write an essay of (150–180) words on the following:**

"The role of mass media such as television in spreading awareness about the importance of a healthy lifestyle"

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Part (A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Phileas Fogg lived in
 a) Paris b) London c) Rome d) New York
2. Mr. Fogg's home was on
 a) Oxford Street b) Savile Row c) Regent Street d) Bond Street
3. Fogg was known for his
 a) kindness b) habits and punctuality
 c) wealth and fame d) large family
4. The neighbors thought Fogg was
 a) very social b) strange and cold
 c) always traveling d) a teacher
5. Fogg spent much of his day at the
 a) Parliament b) Reform Club c) Royal Academy d) Theater
6. At the club, he often played
 a) chess b) poker c) whist d) dominoes
7. Mr. Fogg spoke
 a) loudly and often b) very little but clearly
 c) quickly and nervously d) only to his family
8. On October 2nd, 1872, Fogg's servant
 a) disappeared suddenly b) got married
 c) left for Paris d) became sick
9. Fogg hired a new valet named
 a) Fix b) Ralph c) Passepartout d) Andrew
10. Passepartout was about years old.
 a) 20 b) 25 c) 30 d) 35
11. Passepartout had tried many
 a) books b) professions c) schools d) sports
12. One of his jobs had been as a
 a) doctor b) singer c) banker d) tailor
13. Passepartout wanted a life of
 a) fame b) travel
 c) peace and regularity d) adventure
14. Fogg told Passepartout that his habits
 a) never change b) change often
 c) depend on travel d) are confusing

15. Passepartout thought Fogg's house was
a) full of paintings b) elegant but plain
c) untidy and messy d) noisy and crowded
16. The furniture in the house was
a) colorful and heavy b) plain but polished
c) old and broken d) expensive and golden
17. There were no in the house.
a) chairs b) windows c) decorations d) clocks
18. Instead, there were large in every room.
a) portraits b) clocks c) mirrors d) lamps
19. Passepartout whispered, "This is the home of a man who loves more than life itself."
a) beauty b) money c) order d) fun
20. Passepartout believed the new job would be
a) dangerous b) peaceful c) temporary d) adventurous
21. Mr. Fogg's daily life was measured by the
a) clock b) calendar c) seasons d) sun
22. He left his house at the same each day.
a) hour b) week c) season d) year
23. Fogg's meals and walks were organized with
a) imagination b) precision c) randomness d) freedom
24. Some people thought Fogg might be
a) a spy b) poor c) rich but strange d) a teacher
25. The club he visited was for
a) farmers b) respected gentlemen
c) shopkeepers d) artists
26. Passepartout was relieved to find a job.
a) quiet b) exciting c) temporary d) dangerous
27. Fogg's new servant thought the house would be
a) boring b) restful
c) frightening d) uncomfortable
28. Passepartout said he left Paris because he wanted
a) excitement b) peace and stability
c) to travel d) money
29. Fogg described his home as always
a) quiet and peaceful b) open to visitors c) in order d) changing
30. Within two days, Passepartout would be
a) fired b) traveling across Europe
c) working in the club d) going back to Paris

Part (B) Open-ended Questions:

1. Who was Phileas Fogg, and where did he live?
2. How was Mr. Fogg's daily routine described?
3. What did people think of Mr. Fogg's personality?
4. Where did Mr. Fogg spend most of his time outside his home?
5. What game did Fogg enjoy playing?
6. Why did Mr. Fogg need a new servant?
7. Who applied for the position of valet?
8. What kind of jobs had Passepartout tried before?
9. Why did Passepartout leave Paris?
10. How did Mr. Fogg describe his habits?
11. Why might neighbors have found Fogg mysterious?
12. How does punctuality define Fogg's character?
13. What does Passepartout's name suggest about his character?
14. Why do you think Fogg's interview with Passepartout was so short?
15. How does the description of Fogg's house reflect his personality?
16. Why do you think clocks were important in his house?
17. How does Passepartout feel when he first sees the house?
18. What differences can you see between Fogg and Passepartout's personalities?
19. Why might Passepartout have thought the job would be restful?
20. How does the chapter prepare readers for future events?

Part (C) Critical Thinking Questions:

1. Do you think living a life of strict routine is positive or negative? Why?
2. How important is punctuality in today's world compared to Fogg's time?
3. What qualities make a good servant or assistant in your opinion?
4. If you were Passepartout, would you accept the job? Why or why not?
5. Why do you think Jules Verne chose to make Fogg mysterious instead of ordinary?
6. Can order and discipline be more valuable than adventure? Explain.
7. How would you feel living in a house with no decorations, only clocks?
8. What might be the advantages and disadvantages of Fogg's personality?
9. Do you think Fogg and Passepartout will get along well in the future? Why or why not?
10. What lesson can we learn from the contrast between Fogg and Passepartout?



Part (A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The Reform Club was located on
 a) Savile Row b) Pall Mall c) Oxford Street d) Bond Street
2. The Reform Club was known for its
 a) loud parties b) respectability and reason
 c) concerts d) art galleries
3. The members of the Reform Club were
 a) bankers, engineers, and scientists b) actors and singers
 c) students and teachers d) soldiers only
4. The Bank of England had been robbed of
 a) £25,000 b) £55,000 c) £100,000 d) £5,000
5. The robbery left the city of London in
 a) joy b) shock c) confusion d) peace
6. Newspapers speculated about the of the thief.
 a) age b) identity c) family d) address
7. Some members of the club also discussed the speed of
 a) modern travel b) farming c) new schools d) newspapers
8. The opening of the had made travel faster.
 a) Eiffel Tower b) Reform Club c) Suez Canal d) Big Ben
9. Mr. Fogg sat quietly, playing as usual.
 a) chess b) whist
 c) cards with children d) dice
10. His calmness made him seem
 a) ordinary b) mysterious c) angry d) lazy
11. Mr. Ralph said the world was growing
 a) larger b) smaller
 c) more crowded d) more dangerous
12. Stuart said one could travel the world in
 a) 1 year b) 6 months c) 80 days or less d) 200 days
13. Phileas Fogg replied that the journey was
 a) impossible b) possible c) dangerous d) foolish

- 14. Fogg pulled out a from his pocket.**
 a) timetable notebook b) deck of cards
 c) newspaper d) map of London
- 15. Stuart argued that Fogg forgot about**
 a) delays and accidents b) food and water
 c) tickets and money d) family and friends
- 16. Fogg said he never planned for**
 a) delays b) happiness c) food d) travel
- 17. According to Fogg, a gentleman does not waste time on**
 a) real travel b) imaginary delays c) playing cards d) other people
- 18. Fogg proposed a to prove his point.**
 a) lecture b) challenge c) debate d) story
- 19. The gentlemen thought the challenge was either great confidence or great**
 a) madness b) wisdom c) kindness d) luck
- 20. Fogg planned to leave on**
 a) October 2nd, at 8:45 p.m. b) October 3rd, at 9:00 a.m.
 c) October 4th, at midnight d) October 5th, at noon
- 21. The men reacted with to his plan.**
 a) belief b) disbelief c) excitement d) joy

Part (B) Open-ended Questions:

- Where was the Reform Club located?
- Who were the members of the Reform Club?
- What major crime had shocked London?
- How much money was stolen from the Bank of England?
- What important travel development was mentioned in the discussion?
- What game did Fogg play at the club?
- Who suggested that the world could be traveled in 80 days?
- How did Phileas Fogg react to Stuart's claim?
- What did Fogg use to show his calculation of the trip?
- What was Stuart's main argument against Fogg's plan?
- Why did Fogg's calmness make him seem mysterious?
- How does the Suez Canal symbolize progress in the story?

13. Why do you think the men at the club doubted Fogg?
14. How did Fogg's view of accidents and delays differ from Stuart's?
15. Why do you think Fogg was so confident in his calculations?
16. What does the bet reveal about Fogg's personality?
17. Why did the men agree to sign the contract?
18. How does this chapter build excitement for the adventure?
19. What role does the Reform Club setting play in the story?

Part (C) Critical Thinking Questions:

1. How has modern travel changed compared to the 1870s?
2. Do you think accidents should always be considered in planning? Why or why not?
3. Would you risk everything you own for a challenge? Why or why not?
4. How does Fogg's determination inspire or worry you?
5. What does this chapter teach us about confidence?
6. If you were one of the gentlemen at the club, would you accept Fogg's challenge?
7. How might this chapter reflect human curiosity about the world?
8. Do you think challenges and risks are necessary for progress? Explain.



تطبيق الأضواء

نماذج الاختبارات الشهرية: تقدر تستعد
لاختبارات الشهور مع الأضواء من خلال تحميل
ملف الاختبارات من خانة المراجعات.

نزل التطبيق أو ادخل على موقع الأضواء:
www.aladwaa.com



A Vocabulary

Unit (1)	أهم مفردات الوحدة الأولى	
access (n) وصول / مدخل	empower (v) (ed) يمكن / يفوض	limitations (n) قيود / حدود
achievement (n) إنجاز	engagement (n) مشاركة / تفاعل	manufactured (adj) مُصنَّع
adopt (v) (ed) يتبنى	enterprise (n) مشروع / مؤسسة	milestone (adj) محطة بارزة / إنجاز هام
advantageous (adj) مفيد / مريح	establish (v) (ed) ينشئ / يؤسس	multiple (adj) متعدد
affordable (adj) يمكن تحمل نفقاته	expanding (n) توسع	mutual (adj) متبادل
artistic (adj) فنى	expert (n) (adj) خبير	occupy (v) (ied) يشغل / يحتل
boost (v) (ed) يعزز / يدعم	export (n) (v) (ed) تصدير / يصدر	participate (v) (d) يشارك
capacity (n) قدرة	facilities (n) تسهيلات / مرافق	potential (n) (adj) إمكانية / محتمل
cite (v) (d) يستشهد	feature (n) خاصية / يُمَيِّزُ	priority (n) أولوية
climate-resilient (adj) مقاوم لتغير المناخ	financially (adv) ماليًا	region (n) إقليم / منطقة
collaboration (n) تعاون	foster (v) (ed) يربى / يعزز	reliance (n) اعتماد
combat (v) (ed) يكافح	funding (n) تمويل	renewable (adj) متجدد
conference (n) مؤتمر	hybrid (adj) هجين	resources (n) موارد
contribute (v) (d) يساهم	import (n) (v) (ed) استيراد / يستورد	rural (adj) ريفي
convoy (n) قافلة	impressive (adj) مثير للإعجاب / مُبهر	scholarship (n) منحة دراسية
cooperation (n) تعاون	infrastructure (n) بنية تحتية	security (n) أمن
cross-border (adj) عبر الحدود	initiative (n) مبادرة	significant (adj) مهم / ذو مغزى
delegate (n) (v) (d) مندوب / يفوض	integration (n) تكامل / اندماج / دمج	solar-powered (adj) يعمل بالطاقة الشمسية
drought-tolerant (adj) مقاوم للجفاف	joint (adj) مشترك	solar panel (n) لوح شمسي
deepen (v) (ed) يوطد / يرسخ	launch (n) (v) (ed) إطلاق / يطلق	solidarity (n) تضامن

stable (adj)	مستقر	technical (adj)	فني / تقني	varieties (n)	أصناف / متنوعات
strategic (adj)	استراتيجي	textiles (n)	منسوجات	yield (n)	ناتج / محصول
summit (n)	قمة / مؤتمر قمة	transform (v) (ed)	يحول / يتحول		
sustainable (adj)	مستدام	vaccine (n)	لقاح		

Unit (2)

أهم مفردات الوحدة الثانية

administration (n)	إدارة	enhance (v) (d)	يعزز/ يقوى	pesticides (n)	مبيدات حشرية
advantages (n)	مزايا	entrepreneurs (n)	رواد أعمال	pitch (n) (v) (ed)	فكرة مشروع / يعرض فكرة لإقناع الآخرين
approach (n)	نهج / طريقة	fibers (n)	ألياف	portion (n)	جزء / نسبة
aviation (n)	الطيران	filmmaking (n)	صناعة الأفلام	preserve (v) (d)	يحفظ
commitment (n)	التزام	financial (adj)	مادي	rental (n)	تأجير / إيجار
competition (n)	مسابقة / منافسة	foundation (n)	مؤسسة / أساس	require (v) (d)	يتطلب
consumer (n)	مستهلك	founder (n)	مؤسس	resilience (n)	صمود
convince (v) (d)	يقنع	graduate (v) (d) (n)	يتخرج / خريج	setback (n)	إخفاق / نكسة
countless (adj)	لا يعد	heritage (n)	تراث	significant (adj)	بارز
crafts (n)	الحرف اليدوية	identify (v) (ied)	يحدد / يتعرف على	single-use (adj)	يستخدم لمرة واحدة
cultivation (n)	زراعة	impact (n) (v) (ed)	تأثير / يؤثر	specialty (n)	تخصص
culture (n)	ثقافة	independence (n)	استقلال	startup (n)	شركة ناشئة (في بدايتها)
dedicate (v) (d)	يكرس	industry (n)	صناعة	unique (adj)	متفرد / متميز
dominate (v) (d)	يهيمن / يسود	inspire (v) (d)	يلهم	untiring (adj)	لا يكل / بلا كلل
dramatically (adv)	بشكل كبير	institution (n)	مؤسسة / معهد	various (adj)	متنوع
eco-friendly (adj)	صديق للبيئة	medium (adj)	متوسط	vision (n)	رؤية
economic (adj)	اقتصادي	painting (n)	الرسم	volunteer (n) (v) (ed)	متطوع / يتطوع
effort (n)	مجهود	partners (n)	شركاء		

Expressions, Phrases & Prepositions**أهم التعبيرات والمصطلحات وحروف الجر بالوحدتين**

stand shoulder to shoulder يقف جنبًا إلى جنب	focus on يركز على	play a vital role يلعب دورًا حيويًا
advantageous for مفيد لـ / مريح لـ	impact on تأثير على	scale back يخفف / يقلص
bring together يجمع بين	drive progress يدفع عجلة التقدم	scale up يزيد نطاق / يوسع
connect with يتواصل مع	result in يؤدي إلى / ينتج عنه	in conclusion في الختام
at a specific time في وقت محدد	make your own choices يصنع اختياراته بنفسه	infer about يستنتج بشأن
bring new ideas يجلب أفكارًا جديدة	struggle with يكافح مع	think outside the box يفكر خارج الصندوق (تفكير غير معتاد)
based on معتمد على / بناءً على	rely on يعتمد على	expert in/on/at خبير في
reliance on اعتماد على	a large portion of نسبة كبيرة من	aim to/at/for يهدف إلى
contribute to يساهم في	a graduate of خريج لـ	flax-producing village قرية منتجة للكتان
a key source of مصدر أساسي لـ	notable for مميز بـ / معروف بـ	turn thirty يتم الثلاثون من عمره
engage in يشارك في	vital for حيوي / أساسي لـ	graduate in يتخرج في (تخصص)
focus on يركز على	related to متصلة بـ	specialize in يتخصص في
on a large scale على نطاق واسع	provide ... for يزود ... بـ	graduate from يتخرج من

Words, Synonyms & Antonyms

Word	الكلمة	Synonym	المترادف	Antonym	المضاد
arrangement	ترتيب	organization/setup		chaos/disorder	فوضى / اضطراب
assist	يساعد	help/support		hinder/obstruct	يعيق / يمنع
basic	أساسي / بسيط	fundamental/essential		advanced/complex	متقدم / معقد
boost	يعزز	increase/improve/enhance		reduce/weaken	يقلل / يضعف
convince	يُقنع	persuade/assure		dissuade/confuse	يُفني / يُربك
cooperation	تعاون	collaboration/teamwork		competition/opposition	منافسة / معارضة

development	تطوير	progress/growth	decline/regression	تراجع / تدهور
empower	يمكن / يفوض	enable/strengthen	disable/weaken	يُعْظِل / يُضْعِف
establish	يؤسس	found/set up	demolish/damage	يهدم / يضر
expanding	توسع	growing/increasing	contracting/shrinking	يتقلص / يتكّمس
highlighted	مميز / مؤكد عليه	emphasized/featured	downplayed/minimized	تم التقليل من
impressive	مثير للإعجاب	remarkable/notable	unimpressive/ordinary	غير ملحوظ / عادي
independence	استقلال	freedom/autonomy	dependence/reliance	اعتماد / تبعية
inspire	يلهم	motivate/encourage	discourage/depress	يثبط / يحبط
mutual	متبادل	shared/common	individual/separate	فردى / منفصل
organic	عضوي	natural/chemical-free	artificial/synthetic	صناعي / مُصنّع
organize	ينظم	arrange/coordinate	disorganize/disorder	يسبب فوضى
preserve	يحافظ	protect/maintain	destroy/neglect	يدمر / يهمل
promote	يُرْجِع / يُعزِّز	support/encourage	hinder/discourage	يعيق / يثبط المهمة
security	أمن	safety/protection	insecurity/danger	عدم أمان / خطر
solidarity	تضامن	unity/agreement/harmony	discord/disagreement/division	خلاف / نزاع / انقسام
sustainable	مُستدام	eco-friendly/renewable	wasteful/destructive	مُبذّر / مُدمر
unique	فريد	special/exceptional	common/ordinary	شائع / عادي

Notes

on Vocabulary

لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية:

1

meeting

summit

مقابلة (مناسبة حيث يجتمع الناس لمناقشة أمر ما)

قمة (اجتماع بين قادة الدول أو المؤسسات المهمة لمناقشة الأمور المهمة)

2	location	موقع / مكان (لمبنى أو حدث)
	position	موضع (مثل الوقوف أو الجلوس مثل مكانة / وظيفة / مركز في الملعب)
3	impressive	مؤثر (يوحى بالإعجاب)
	moving	مؤثر (يوحى بالشجن)
	effective	مؤثر (فعال ومفيد)
4	leader	قائد (لبلد أو مجموعة أو منظمة)
	ruler	حاكم (شخص لديه سيطرة رسمية على بلد أو منطقة كملك أو أمير)
5	event	حدث مهم أو مشوق
	incident	حدث غير عادي أو غير سار أو جزء من سلسلة من الأحداث
6	require	يتطلب / يحتاج إلى
	acquire	يكتسب / يحصل على
	inquire	يستفسر / يسأل
7	economic	اقتصادي (متعلق بالاقتصاد والتجارة)
	economical	اقتصادي (موفر / رخيص)
8	boost	يعزز / يدعم
	boast	يتفاخر / يتباهى
	post	منشور / ينشر
9	image	صورة / صورة ذهنية (الحاسوب - التصميم - المواقع)
	picture	رسم أو صورة فوتوغرافية
	photo	صورة بالكاميرا (فوتوغرافية)

Practice...

Module (1) Vocabulary Question Bank

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

Unit 1

1. The factory produces a wide range of goods, including electronics and household appliances.
a) imported b) manufactured c) handcrafted d) organic
2. Relationships between countries should be based on respect and appreciation.
a) mutual b) superficial c) conditional d) universal
3. refers to the basic physical and organizational structures and facilities like buildings, roads, power supplies, etc.
a) Integration b) Transportation c) Infrastructure d) Regulation
4. Egypt exports a lot of manufactured in El-Mahalla El-Kubra, like clothes and furnishings to numerous African countries.
a) electronics b) cars c) medicines d) textiles
5. The government is encouraging between public and private sectors to improve infrastructure.
a) partnerships b) disagreements c) foundations d) regulations
6. The of technology in the classroom enhances learning experiences.
a) collaboration b) integration c) isolation d) elimination
7. On a bigger, technology helped save lives in a lot of countries all over the world.
a) skill b) scale c) length d) measure
8. During pandemics, we should health institutions to decrease the spread of diseases.
a) import b) support c) report d) depart
9. You must set achievable goals. The word "achievable" is a/an
a) verb b) noun c) adjective d) adverb
10. My sister is expanding her knowledge by taking online courses. The word "expanding" is a synonym of
a) decreasing b) shrinking c) limiting d) increasing
11. is the act of being involved or participating in something.
a) Reduction b) Engagement c) Entertainment d) Deduction
12. The company aims at ensuring price for its products to attract more customers.
a) mentality b) ability c) penalty d) stability

- 13.** The company is committed to ملتزمة making its products more for a wider range of customers.
 a) specialized b) affordable c) expensive d) strategic
- 14.** The new smartphone a much-improved camera and a longer battery life.
 a) collaborates b) borrows c) features d) invests
- 15.** Mr. Ali's explanation helped our understanding of the topic.
 a) avoid b) prove c) deepen d) launch
- 16.** New laws had a positive on the local economy.
 a) milestone b) impact c) partnership d) capacity
- 17.** The two organizations formed a/an to work on the joint project.
 a) citizenship b) expertise c) reliance d) partnership
- 18.** The city's gallery is dedicated to showcasing works from local artists.
 a) imported b) artistic c) neighboring d) international
- 19.** All agree that we will benefit from artificial intelligence (AI) in the future.
 a) Experiences b) Importers c) Exporters d) Experts
- 20.** Psychologists assure that a new hobby can your creativity and reduce stress.
 a) train b) enhance c) maintain d) impact
- 21.** The Sahara Desert is so vast; it occupies a large part of the African
 a) base b) infrastructure c) continent d) resources
- 22.** The government plans to young men to become leaders in their communities.
 a) empower b) result c) exclude d) export
- 23.** The team shared a clear of how the project would be completed.
 a) mission b) vision c) ignorance d) mismanagement
- 24.** The organization's main is to promote economic development in the region.
 a) name b) result c) aim d) cause
- 25.** Many people in our village came together in to support the family who lost their home in a fire.
 a) solidarity b) investment c) competition d) conflict
- 26.** Using helps boost our immune system, so children should be given all necessary ones.
 a) resources b) textiles c) vaccines d) materials

27. refers to money that is given to support a project, business, or activity.
 a) Encryption b) Compensation c) Funding d) Delegation
28. means not changing too much; strong and steady.
 a) Unpredictable b) Fragile c) Stable d) Restless
29. vehicles can improve driving performance and reduce fuel consumption.
 a) Mixed b) Hybrid c) Exported d) Solar
30. Our company is its operations to international markets.
 a) shrinking b) reducing c) sharing d) expanding

Unit 2

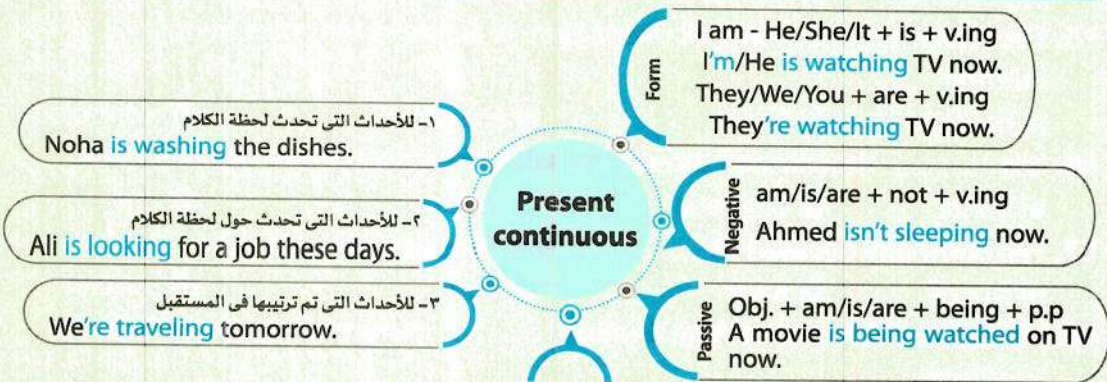
1. Our healthcare provide excellent care to their patients.
 a) schools b) institutions c) competitions d) intonations
2. A is a person who starts or creates a business, organization, or company.
 a) publisher b) consumer c) founder d) moderator
3. The beautiful scenery the artist to paint his masterpiece.
 a) aspired b) inspired c) conspired d) respired
4. is being free to make your own choices and not relying on others.
 a) Dependent b) Dependence
 c) Independent d) Independence
5. Medical treatments constantly as researchers discover new medicines.
 a) evolve b) resolve c) solve d) raise
6. Talaat Harb founded Bank Misr with completely Egyptian
 a) materials b) cash c) tools d) capital
7. The team showed great to the project, working over time every night to meet the deadline.
 a) commitment b) heritage c) vision d) capital
8. Building a national is challenging, but it can be very rewarding.
 a) continent b) enterprise c) conference d) vision
9. She built her career on a of hard work and dedication.
 a) rock b) foundation c) place d) project
10. To success, you have to work hard day and night.
 a) launch b) do c) achieve d) save
11. Salma decided to money in the stock market to grow her savings.
 a) share b) spend c) keep d) invest
12. Mr. Kamal helps his students a vision of their goals and dreams.
 a) take b) achieve c) do d) see

13. The company introduced -friendly packaging to reduce plastic waste.
a) eco b) bio c) green d) clean
14. Farmers use to protect crops from insects and diseases.
a) pesticides b) fertilizers c) capitals d) grass
15. The ancient monuments all over Egypt is an important part of our cultural
a) heritage b) future c) economy d) technology
16. It is that all staff attend the safety meeting before starting work.
a) minor b) dramatic c) various d) vital
17. The company decided to a new product line next year.
a) launch b) think c) focus d) contain
18. He had to overcome several financial before his business became profitable.
a) setbacks b) advantages c) commitments d) visions
19. The government is trying to encourage young to start new businesses.
a) exports b) entrepreneurs c) institutions d) imports
20. The of a country's cultural heritage is a shared responsibility.
a) export b) processing
c) preservation d) contribution
21. The factory its waste before releasing it into the landfill.
a) harvests b) specializes c) contributes d) processes
22. Balanced food and doing sports are to keep healthy.
a) adopting b) adapting c) essential d) artificial
23. In Aswan, date palm trees are a key of income for people living there.
a) project b) investment c) source d) trade
24. The company's profits have increased over the past year.
a) significantly b) historically c) traditionally d) organically
25. The village is known for its oil from local olives.
a) clean b) raw c) organic d) vital
26. A new has been developed by scientists to use to make a new medicine for cancer.
a) improvement b) bunch c) bench d) approach
27. The scientist made a notable contribution to the field of renewable energy. "Notable" is a synonym of
a) clear b) remarkable c) interesting d) ordinary

Unit 1

Present continuous

المضارع المستمر



لاحظ: ١- يستخدم مع التعبيرات الزمنية التي تعبر عن حدوث الفعل وقت الكلام.
now, at the moment, these days, at present, still, nowadays, Look!, Listen!, etc.
▶ Look! A car is coming towards us. ▶ I'm trying to improve my English these days.
٢- يمكن استخدام always مع المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن المضايقة أو أن الفعل يتكرر كثيرًا.
▶ My brother is always coming late and my father is always shouting at him.

Stative verbs

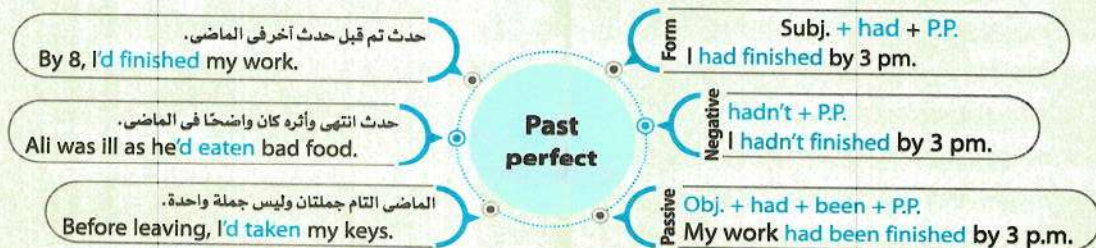
أفعال الحالة

الأفعال الاتية لا تأتي مع صيغة المضارع المستمر لأنها أفعال غير حركية stative verbs
believe يعتقد, belong يخص, like يحب, own يملك, want يريد, seem يبدو, mean يقصد, hate يكره, etc.
know يعرف, love يحب, need يحتاج, prefer يفضل, understand يفهم, surprise يفاجئ.
▶ He believes that English is interesting.
▶ Ahmed owns two flats and has two cars.

Unit 2

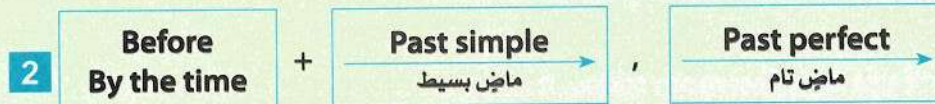
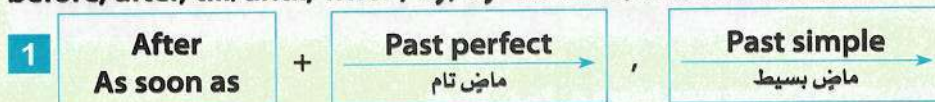
Past perfect

الماضي التام

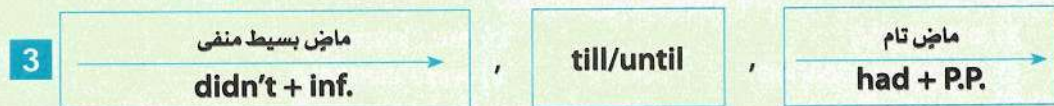


يستخدم مع التعبيرات الزمنية الآتية:

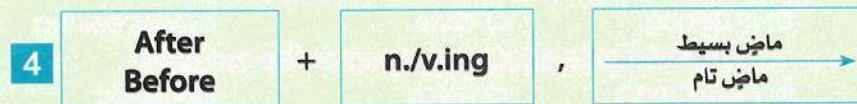
before, after, till/until, when, by, by the time, as soon as, etc.



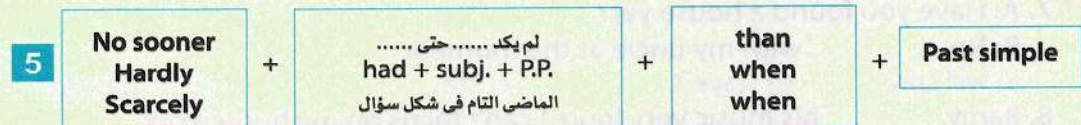
- ▶ After I **had saved** enough money, I **bought** the car.
- ▶ Before I **bought** the car, I **had saved** enough money.



- ▶ My son **didn't cross** the street **until** he **had looked** both ways.
- ▶ I **wasn't happy** **until** I **had passed** my exams.
- ▶ He **wasn't given** the job **until** the boss **had signed** his application form.

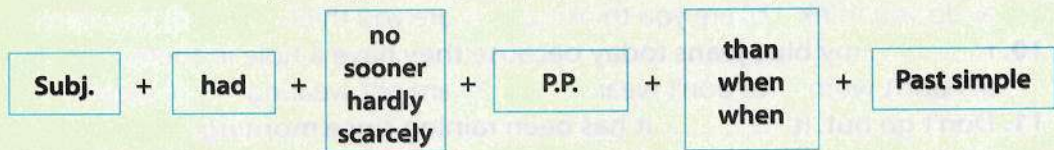
إذا لم يوجد فاعل بعد **After** أو **Before** نستخدم **v.ing**

- ▶ After **finishing** his work, he **helped** me. = After he **had finished**
- ▶ Before **helping** me, he **had finished** his work. = Before he **helped**

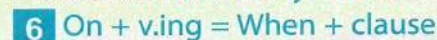


- ▶ **No sooner** **had** Marwa **found** the money **than** she **reported** the police.

إذا جاءت هذه الكلمات في أول الكلام تكون القاعدة السابقة، وإذا لم تأت في أول الكلام يكون الآتي:



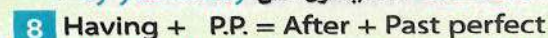
- ▶ Marwa **had hardly** **found** the money **when** she **reported** the police.



- ▶ **On seeing** the thief, he ran away. = **When he saw** the thief, he



- ▶ **By yesterday** **بحلول أمس**, he **had reached** Paris.



- ▶ **Having booked** the tickets, I **took** the train to Assiut.

Module (1)

Language Question Bank

Unit 1

- 54 Part 2

- General Revision
- 55**

28. I am living in Luxor now. This sentence means that

- a) I will visit Luxor one day
- b) I am in Luxor only for a limited period of time
- c) I have moved to Luxor to stay there forever
- d) I am going to move to Luxor soon

29. He is playing football. Which one of the following doesn't give the same meaning?

- a) The match is going on right now.
- b) He is playing for a limited period of time.
- c) He is busy playing and can't do anything else.
- d) He plays football regularly.

30. Which sentence of the following isn't in the present continuous?

- a) We are painting the room.
- b) Are you listening to the radio?
- c) She isn't helping her mother.
- d) The journey is boring and tiring.

Unit 2

31. I couldn't find my wallet, which I on the table.

- a) leave
- b) had left
- c) was leaving
- d) have left

32. By the time Nada arrived, we lunch, so there was nothing for her to eat.

- a) have had
- b) were having
- c) have
- d) had had

33. When I saw Clara, I realized that she much in all those years.

- a) didn't change
- b) hadn't changed
- c) hadn't been changing
- d) wasn't changing

34. As soon as she out of bed, she got dressed.

- a) would get
- b) gets
- c) had got
- d) has got

35. She until she had done her homework.

- a) slept
- b) didn't sleep
- c) had slept
- d) won't sleep

36. The boy photos after the police had left the scene.

- a) was taking
- b) had taken
- c) took
- d) was taken

37. I couldn't call anyone because I my phone.

- a) have lost
- b) had lost
- c) was losing
- d) am losing

38. The scientist the press after he had discovered a new plant species.

- a) has informed
- b) had informed
- c) was informing
- d) informed

39. They couldn't go swimming because they their swimsuits.

- a) forget
- b) have forgotten
- c) had forgotten
- d) were forgetting

- 40.** The people in the city felt a lot safer after the wild animal by the police.
 a) had been caught b) had caught
 c) was catching d) has been caught
- 41.** After the farmer his field, he went home.
 a) has watered b) was watering c) will water d) had watered
- 42.** When I got home, I found that my wife all my clothes.
 a) was ironing b) ironed c) had ironed d) irons
- 43.** They didn't announce the exam results they had marked all the papers.
 a) while b) by the time c) when d) till
- 44.** Before to Alexandria, I had checked the car well.
 a) traveled b) traveling c) travel d) travels
- 45.** On the question, the student began to answer.
 a) understanding b) understand c) having understood d) understood
- 46.** Hardly had the staff arrived the shop opened.
 a) that b) when c) then d) where
- 47.** Having a quick wash, he ironed his shirt.
 a) have b) has c) had had d) had
- 48.** No sooner the cheque than he left the office.
 a) he signed b) had he signed
 c) he had signed d) has he signed
- 49.** I didn't know that Gamal in Aswan before he moved here.
 a) living b) has lived c) had lived d) lives
- 50.** The man sitting next to me on the plane was very nervous. He before.
 a) has never flown b) had flown
 c) never flew d) had never flown
- 51.** By the time we got to the cinema, the film, so we missed the first five minutes.
 a) started b) had started c) has started d) would start
- 52.** When I saw Clara, I realized that she much in all those years.
 a) didn't change b) hadn't changed
 c) hadn't been changing d) wasn't changing
- 53.** I didn't know that Gamal in Aswan before he moved here.
 a) living b) has lived c) had lived d) lives
- 54.** leaving the shop, I remembered that I had forgotten my wallet

there.

a) Until

b) As

c) After

d) Although

55. When I turned on the television, my favorite program

a) had nearly finished

b) has nearly finished

c) had finished nearly

d) has finished nearly

56. He out of the building than it collapsed.

a) had no sooner gone

b) had gone no sooner

c) no sooner had gone

d) did no sooner go

57. Which one of the following is grammatically incorrect?

a) On paying the bill, we left the restaurant.

b) When we paid the bill, we left the restaurant.

c) Before leaving the restaurant, we paid the bill.

d) After had paid the bill, we left the restaurant.

58. As soon as I arrived at the station, the train came. This means that

a) the train came first, then I reached the station

b) the train came at the same time of my arrival

c) the train came and left before my arrival

d) both b and c are possible

59. Adam scuba diving many times before he his scuba license.

a) had gone/received

b) gone/receive

c) has gone/received

d) went/receives

2 Rewrite the following sentences, using the words between brackets without changing the meaning of the sentence:

1. Rana hasn't finished the task yet.

(still)

2. We have a party every month.

(Next month)

3. Egyptian engineers are building a new dam right now.

(being)

4. First, the thieves escaped. Then, the police arrived.

(After)

5. After Aya had planted a seed, she watered it.

(Having)

6. As soon as Manal left home, it started raining.

(No sooner)

7. Now, the government is building a lot of hospitals all over the country.

(being)

8. We had saved money before we bought new outfits.

(because)

9. First, Sama did her homework. Then, she went to bed.

(until)

10. They attend football practice every Wednesday.

(Next Wednesday)

11. Egypt is offering military support to other African nations.

(Military support ...)

12. Egypt is strengthening ties with sub-Saharan African countries.

(Ties ...)

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 13. We go shopping every Saturday. | (Tomorrow morning) |
| 14. He listens to music every morning. | (at the moment) |
| 15. They play football every Saturday. | (today) |
| 16. Omar Khalil had studied business administration before launching his startup. | (after) |
| 17. After they had been arrested, the criminals were sent to prison. | (Before) |
| 18. When I finished my work, I left the office. | (By the time) |
| 19. We washed the dishes after we had eaten supper. | (eating) |
| 20. The company had finished the project by 2020. | (The project ...) |

3 Find and correct the mistake in each of the following sentences:

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. Listen! Mr. Ahmed explain the lesson clearly. | (.....) |
| 2. Watch carefully! The magician do an amazing trick. | (.....) |
| 3. Nowadays, a lot of projects are carrying out everywhere. | (.....) |
| 4. I can't go to the cinema with you this evening. I revise for the exam. | (.....) |
| 5. Hardly she had cooked lunch when she set the table. | (.....) |
| 6. Having being sent an invitation, he attended the fair. | (.....) |
| 7. By the time the police came, the robber have escaped. | (.....) |
| 8. As soon as we had been read a new novel, we got a quiz. | (.....) |
| 9. I had no sooner sold my old car, when I got a new scooter. | (.....) |
| 10. Listen! The students practice a new song. | (.....) |
| 11. The workers builds a new building downtown these days. | (.....) |
| 12. Omar don't study his lessons right now. | (.....) |
| 13. We waits for our friends to arrive at any moment. | (.....) |
| 14. Medical help is providing for poor people in rural areas nowadays. | (.....) |
| 15. Hany is always watch scary movies. | (.....) |
| 16. Now, I am wanting to drink coffee. | (.....) |
| 17. The next world cup is holding in America in 2026. | (.....) |
| 18. Now, I am knowing the answer to the question. | (.....) |
| 19. Having repaired, my car ran faster. | (.....) |
| 20. I saw my friend Adams last week. I haven't seen him since 2019. | (.....) |
| 21. I was knowing that manager for years before I worked with him in that company. | (.....) |
| 22. After had done her daily housework, she had some rest. | (.....) |
| 23. Ahmed was so angry because Aya has broken his tablet. | (.....) |

1 Read the following passages, then answer the questions:**Passage No. 1**

People from long ago used to live in groups in caves or in jungles. **They wandered from place to place** hunting animals and looking for food like nuts, roots, wild fruits, and berries.

Then later, people began to settle along or near rivers because they were sources of water, food, trade, and transport. They used the river water for drinking, cooking, and washing. Their animals also drank from these rivers.

The rivers were full of fish. Rivers also made good farmland for these early river settlers. During the yearly flood, rivers carried along with them river mud which was very fertile. This fertile soil was left behind after each flood. Thus, riverbanks or valleys were suitable places for farming. The people started to cultivate their own crops.

Besides the fertile soil, rivers were also used as a form of transport. Men began to use rafts and boats as a form of water transportation to carry their extra food. They sailed to another part of the river to trade with the other settlers. So, they became farmers as well as traders. When they began to travel up and down the rivers, they learnt about the customs and beliefs of the other settlers.

As trade and transport grew, the population also grew. These river settlements grew into cities, and these cities became centers of great civilizations like those found in early Egypt, India, and China. These civilizations had powerful governments with many laws and government workers.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. All the statements are true EXCEPT:
 - a) As trade and transport grew, the population of river settlements also grew
 - b) As the river settlements grew, they became cities and centers of civilization
 - c) Egypt, India, and China were at one time centers of great civilization
 - d) Egypt, India, and China were the only important and powerful countries in the world to have rivers
2. The underlined word "cultivate" can best be replaced with
 - a) grow
 - b) look for
 - c) irrigate
 - d) obtain
3. The best title for this passage would be ".....".
 - a) River water
 - b) River cities
 - c) Rivers and the beginning of civilization
 - d) Rivers and the customs and beliefs of the settlers

- ### Passage No. 2

Another natural way to cure diseases is "biofeedback". It uses technology to help people control their internal organs. For example, if a person has a problem with sleeping, he/she is connected to a special computer that shows the activity of the brain. The person is then asked to do some mental exercise to relax. When the brain activity falls and the person is relaxed, the computer makes a noise. Slowly, the person learns what type of mental exercise can help him/her to reduce the activity of the brain.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Doctors in China have been using "acupuncture" in major operations for
 - a) over 100 years
 - b) 69 years
 - c) 65 years
 - d) 75 years
2. Endorphin the feeling of pain.
 - a) increases
 - b) expands
 - c) decreases
 - d) grows
3. The word "....." is the best synonym to the word "awake".
 - a) unfamiliar
 - b) conscious
 - c) unaware
 - d) ignorant
4. According to the passage, which one of the following is not true?
 - a) Natural ways to cure illnesses don't cause side effects.
 - b) Technology can be used in natural ways to cure illnesses.
 - c) While using 'acupuncture', people know what is happening.
 - d) Robots can help people with sleeping problems.
5. Using natural ways to cure diseases is
 - a) harmless
 - b) unnatural
 - c) ambiguous
 - d) harmful
6. Using "acupuncture" in operations means
 - a) pushing needles into the skin at special points around the body
 - b) using technology to help people control their internal organs
 - c) connecting to a special computer that shows the activity of the brain
 - d) making the person unconscious during the operation
7. The best title for the passage is ".....".
 - a) Using "acupuncture" to cure diseases
 - b) Using "biofeedback" to cure diseases
 - c) Using natural ways to cure diseases
 - d) Using the computer to cure diseases
8. "Acupuncture" and "biofeedback" are two popular methods used
 - a) in Egypt
 - b) in China
 - c) all over the world
 - d) in Europe

Hala had already made plans with Salwa to watch a show. At the last minute, Hala's mother **had an errand to run**, and someone had to look after her sister. Salwa was **disappointed**, but said that she would still wait for Hala and watch the show together. The next morning, Hala overheard Salwa telling another friend, "It was a wonderful show. I saw it last night, and it was fabulous." Hala got upset. She walked past Salwa and gave her an angry look. Salwa was puzzled. Why was Hala angry with her? When Salwa called out to Hala, she ignored her. After school, Salwa waited for Hala, as usual, for their walk home together. However, Hala just walked on alone; Salwa ran after her and asked, "What's the matter, Hala? Why are you avoiding me like this?" Hala answered angrily, "You broke your promise. Friends aren't supposed to do that." Salwa realized what the problem was and laughed. "I went to a different show. I will never break my promise to you. You are my best friend." Hala apologized to Salwa, and they were best friends again.

1. The phrase "had an errand to run" means

2. The antonym of the word "disappointed" is ".....".

- 3. When did Hala and Salwa come to be friends again?**

- 4. Why did Hala have to cancel watching the show with Salwa?**

- a) To look after her sister.
- b) To go to another show.
- c) To make Hala angry.
- d) To go with her mother.

2. (A) Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:

- Money can be used for building new industrial plants, improving health care, and solving the problems of housing and transport.

- (a) يمكن استخدام الأموال لتكوين نباتات صناعية وتحسين الرعاية الصحية وحل مشاكل الإسكان والنقل.
 (b) يمكن استخدام الأموال لبناء مصانع جديدة وتحسين الرعاية الصحية وحل مشاكل الإسكان والنقل.
 (c) يمكن استخدام الأموال لبناء نباتات صناعية وتحسين الرعاية الصحية وحل مشاكل المنازل والنقل.
 (d) يمكن أن يستخدم المال لبناء مصانع جديدة وتحسين العناية الصحية وحل مشاكل المنازل والسفر.

(B) Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c, or d:

- عندما يختار أصحاب الأعمال الموظفين، فهم غالبًا يفضلون الأشخاص المهرة الموثوق بهم القادرين على حل المشاكل والمتعاشين سلميًا على المهملين والجاهلين والكسالي والسليبيين.

- a) When business owners choose employers, they often prefer skilled, reliable, problem-solving, and peaceful people over negligent, ignorant, lazy, and negative people.
 b) When business owners choose employees, they often prefer skilled, reliable, problem-solving, and peaceful people over negligent, ignorant, lazy, and passive people.
 c) When employees choose the employers, they usually prefer skilled, reliable, problem-solving, and peaceful people over negligent, ignorant, lazy, and passive people.
 d) When employers choose the employees, they usually prefer skillful, reliable, problem-solved, and peaceful people over negligent, ignorant, lazy, and passive people.

3. (A) Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:

- People suffering from online game addiction have a high risk of weakened eyesight, obesity, insomnia, and depression.

- (a) إن الأشخاص الذين يعانون من إدمان الرياضة معرضون بشكل كبير لضعف البصر ومشاكل القلب والزهايمر والاكتئاب.
 (b) الأشخاص الذين يعانون من إدمان الرياضة معرضون بشكل كبير لضعف البصر والانهيار العصبي والأرق والاكتئاب.
 (c) الأشخاص الذين يعانون من إدمان ألعاب الإنترنت معرضون بشكل كبير لضعف البصر والسمنة والزهايمر ومشاكل القلب.
 (d) إن الأشخاص الذين يعانون من إدمان ألعاب الإنترنت معرضون بشكل كبير لضعف البصر والسمنة والأرق والاكتئاب.

(B) Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c, or d:

– إن التضخم السكاني مشكلة خطيرة تواجه العديد من البلاد فهو العائق الأساسي لعملية التنمية فهو يضعف الاقتصاد وابتلع الإنجازات. ويؤثر سلبياً على مستوى معيشة الأفراد.

- a) Overpopulation is a serious problem facing so many countries, as it is the main obstacle to the development process, as it weakens the economy and swallows up achievements. It negatively affects the standard of living of individuals.
- b) Overpopulation is a serious problem which faces so many countries, as it is the main obstacle to the development operation, as it weakens the economy and swallows up achievements. It negatively affects the standard of living of individuals.
- c) Over pollution is a serious problem facing a lot of countries, as it is the main obstacle to the development process, as it weakens the economy and swallows up achievements. It negatively affects the standard of living of individuals.
- d) Overpopulation is a dangerous problem facing such a lot of countries, as it is the main hinder to the development operation, as it weakens the economy and swallows up achievements. It negatively affects the level of living of individuals.

3 Write an essay of about (150-180) words on the following:

1. The role young entrepreneurs can play to enhance Egypt's economy.

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. The dream project you hope to set up.

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. Ways to promote Egypt's economy and increase exports.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. A/An takes risks to set up new businesses.
a) entrepreneur b) engineer c) teacher d) pilot
2. The current trade between Egypt and Sudan is \$1.2 billion.
a) volume b) number c) rhythm d) recipe
3. Shubra Mellas in Gharbia Governorate is Egypt's largest flax-..... village.
a) produce b) produced c) producing d) productive
4. The company's growth led to the of a new department to handle logistics.
a) import b) foundation c) commitment d) mobilization
5. A is a point of entry or access to something larger.
a) container b) way c) gateway d) technique
6. The new policy is designed improve living conditions for all citizens.
a) by b) for c) to d) with
7. Starting a new business means you have to risks.
a) do b) make c) take d) mention
8. The sun behind the clouds a lot nowadays.
a) disappears b) is disappearing
c) were disappearing d) disappear
9. Mariam is busy at the moment. She her hair.
a) wash b) washes c) is washing d) has washed
10. She refused to lend me her camera until I to take care of it.
a) had promised b) had been promised
c) had been promising d) have been promising
11. No sooner arrived home than she started cooking our lunch.
a) has mom b) mom had c) had mom d) was mom
12. I my uncle next week. I've arranged it.
a) visiting b) will visit c) am visiting d) visit
13. My brother is always noise while I'm sleeping!
a) makes b) made c) make d) making

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

You go to bed at night, close your eyes, and drift off to sleep. Have you ever wondered how exactly sleep works? Plus, where do dreams come from? When you fall asleep, you go through the four stages of the sleep cycle.

Stage 1: This is when you begin to feel drowsy. Your muscles begin to relax and your brain activity slows down. Your eye movements are slow during stage 1. It lasts several minutes, and you can be woken up easily.

Stage 2: When your sleep becomes a bit deeper. You won't wake up as easily. The slow eye movements continue, and your brain waves slow down even more. Your body temperature goes down and your heart rate slows down.

Stage 3 is known as deep sleep. It's more difficult for you to be woken up. And although you are sleeping deeply, this is when sleepwalking or sleep talking occurs. So, all those sleepwalkers out there may not actually remember doing anything strange in their sleep the next day.

Then finally, you move into REM. That stands for rapid eye movement. During the REM stage, your eyes move quickly beneath your closed eyelids. This is caused by certain brain activity. You may have vivid dreams during this stage. Your brain waves are more active than in stages 2 and 3. They're similar to when you're awake. It's easier for someone to wake you up, but you may feel groggy or sleepy.

Once your REM phase is over, the cycle starts all over again with stage 1.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

14. "You begin to feel drowsy. Your muscles relax." This happens in stage
a) one b) two c) three d) four
15. What happens in stage two?
a) Sleepwalking or sleep talking occurs.
b) The person's body temperature goes down.
c) The person can be woken up easily.
d) The person may have vivid dreams.
16. The synonym of the word "drowsy" is ".....".
a) active b) vivid c) sleepy d) awake
17. When you are asleep, the quick eye movement is caused by
a) the person's movement b) the person's thoughts
c) the light around the person d) certain brain activity
18. In which stage does your brain activity slow down, and you aren't woken up as easily?
a) One. b) Two. c) Three. d) REM.
19. In REM stage,
a) the eyes move quickly beneath the eyelids
b) the brain activity slows down
c) the brain waves are more inactive
d) the muscles relax

20. The synonym of the word "rapid" is ".....".

- a) later b) gradual c) slow d) quick

21. Which one of the following isn't a benefit of getting enough sleep?

- a) Sleep helps you to function properly. b) Sleep helps you be energetic by day.
c) Sleep helps you concentrate. d) Sleep helps you play video games.

22. Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:

- Egypt seeks to deepen ties with African countries. Egyptian medical teams frequently travel to neighboring countries to provide healthcare and train local staff for them.

- (a) تسعى مصر إلى توطيد علاقاتها مع الدول الإفريقية. وتسافر الفرق الطبية المصرية أحياناً إلى الدول المجاورة لتقديم الرعاية الصحية وتدريب الكوادر الطبية لها.
(b) تسعى مصر إلى توطيد علاقاتها مع الدول الإفريقية. وتسافر الفرق الطبية المصرية مراراً إلى الدول المجاورة لتقديم الرعاية الصحية وتدريب الكوادر المحلية لها.
(c) تسعى مصر إلى توطيد علاقاتها مع الدول الآسيوية. وتسافر الفرق الطبية المصرية أحياناً إلى الدول المجاورة لتقديم الرعاية الصحية وتدريب الكوادر المحلية لها.
(d) سعت مصر إلى توطيد علاقاتها مع الدول الإفريقية. وتسافر الفرق الطبية المصرية بانتظام إلى الدول المجاورة لتقديم الرعاية الترفيهية وتدريب الكوادر الطبية لها.

23. Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c, or d:

- تعطي الحكومة المصرية أولوية كبيرة للمشروعات الزراعية في محاولة لتحقيق الاكتفاء الذاتي من الغذاء وزيادة الصادرات أيضاً.

- a) The Egyptian government gives great priority to agricultural projects in an attempt to achieve self-sufficiency of food and increase imports as well.
b) The Egyptian government gives great priority to agricultural projects in an attempt to increase self-sufficiency of food and increase exports as well.
c) The Egyptian government gives great priority to industrial projects in an attempt to achieve self-sufficiency of food and increase exports as well.
d) The Egyptian government gives great priority to agricultural projects in an attempt to achieve self-sufficiency of food and increase exports as well.

24. Answer the following questions:

1. How was Mr. Fogg's daily routine described?
2. If you were Passepartout, how would you feel when you first saw a house so empty of personal items or family pictures?
3. Fogg says he doesn't plan for "accidents". Why is this a big weakness in his plan?

25. Write a business email on the following:

"You inquire about the deadline of submitting your tasks. Your name is Rania and your email address is rania10@business.com. Your manager's name is Hana and her email address is hana200@bussiness.com".

.....

.....

.....

حمل الآن

مجاناً وحصرياً

المراجعة رقم (3)

اختبار شهر اكتوبر





General Exercises

on

Unit

1



A

Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the (2) correct answers out of the (5) options given:

- A stable economy helps people feel secure about their future. The synonym of "stable" is
a. unstable b. firm c. shaky d. changeable e. steady
- The integration of immigrants into society requires education and awareness. The antonym of "integration" is
a. unification b. combination c. separation d. merging e. division

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- Computers are with advanced technology.
a. manufactured b. grown c. discovered d. ruined
- Roads and bridges are part of the
a. integration b. infrastructure c. vaccines d. tools
- The two companies formed ato develop new technology and share profits equally.
a. conflict b. war c. partnership d. disagreement
- The company launched a phone that works as both a tablet and a smartphone.
a. participating b. hybrid c. manual d. rural
- The two companies worked in close to complete the project on time.
a. nation b. solidarity c. cooperation d. separation
- She for her final exams at the moment.
a. studies b. studied c. has studied d. is studying
- Right now, a new bridge across the Nile.
a. was built b. builds c. is being built d. has built
- Why you to him so angrily now?
a. did / talk b. are / talking c. have / talked d. do / talk
- They usually go to school by bus, but today they on foot.
a. walked b. walks c. have walked d. are walking
- Don't make noise while your father
a. is sleeping b. was sleeping c. was sleep d. has slept
- Which of the following is usually found in body paragraphs?
a. closing statement b. greeting to the reader
c. supporting details and examples d. table of contents
- Each body paragraph should focus on
a. many topics together b. one clear point
c. jokes and stories d. the writer's personal diary

B

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Once upon a time, there was a young prince who wanted to marry a girl of good morals. So he ordered a royal decree asking every young woman who wanted to be his bride to come to the royal palace the following day at eight o'clock in the morning. The promised day came, and the girls gathered in the courtyard of the palace, each in their best looks. The prince stood, greeted them, called them, and told them that he would hold a contest and marry the one who won it. And that he would give each of them a planting pot in which there was a seed, and he asked each of them to take care of this seed in her own way, and to return here a month from today. The girls took their pots and left with surprises at this strange contest. One of these girls was a beautiful girl named Maria. Maria diligently watered and looked after her seed, but she never noticed its growth for a month. She decided that she would not go to the palace the next day because her seed did not grow, but Aunt Diana convinced her to go. Maria

went to the palace with her vegetated basin. She feels ashamed when she sees the girls holding plants of different shapes and colors in their hands. Maria was about to return home with tears over her, but the minister who was wandering in the square asked her to go up to the platform with him to meet the prince. Maria was stunned and turbulently climbed up to the stage with him. The prince greeted her and said: I commanded the minister to give each of you a planting tank in which there was a rotten seed, so that I could see what you would do with it. Maria wins the contest and the prince asks her to marry him, to the astonishment of all the other girls.

- gained the respect of the prince.
a. Diana b. Maria c. The con artists d. The minister
- The underlined word "**convinced**" means
a. persuaded b. followed c. misused d. understood
- There was a rotten seed in the
a. pot b. the palace c. the tank d. a & c
- When Maria returned to the palace , she feels
a. ashamed b. good c. angry d. a & c
- What is the passage about?
a. Planting b. Science c. A story d. Playing
- What is the main idea of the passage?
a. Honesty is the best policy b. A friend in need is a friend indeed
c. Knowledge is power d. An action is louder than speaking
- The passage mentioned names of people.
a. two b. three c. four d. five
- Maria was
a. bad b. dishonest c. con d. honest

C

Writing

A: Translate the following into Arabic.

- Reading newspapers is a must for many people. Thirst for knowledge urges many people to read them.

إدارة زفتى ٢٠٢٣

- تعتبر قراءة الصحف شيء واجب لدى كثير من الناس. فالعطش للمعرفة يحثهم على عدم قراءتها.
- تمثل قراءة الجرائد أهمية لدى كثير من الناس. فالجوع للمعرفة يحثهم على قراءتها.
- إن قراءة الصحف شيء ضروري لدى كثير من الناس. فالتعطش للمعرفة يحثهم على قراءتها.
- لقد أصبحت قراءة الصحف ضرورة لدى كثير من الناس. فالعطش للمعرفة حثهم على قراءتها.

٢. كانت مصر من أوائل الدول في الشرق الأوسط التي وفرت لقاح كوفيد ١٩ لمواطنيها وقد عدت من مصادر الحصول على الأنواع المختلفة منه كما وفرت بالمجان.

أسبوط ٢٠٢٣

- Egypt was of the first states in the Middle East that prove a vaccine COVID-19 for its people. It has also made more sources of obtaining different types of it for free.
- Egypt was of the first countries in the Middle East to provide a COVID-19 vaccine to its citizens. It also made much more sources of buying different types of it, and provided it free of charge.
- Egypt was one of the first states in the Middle East which provide a vaccine COVID-19 for its citizens. It had also made many sources of getting different types of it for free.
- Egypt was one of the first countries in the Middle East to provide a COVID-19 vaccine to its citizens. It also made many sources of obtaining different types of it, and provided it free of charge.

Rewrite the sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning.

- A new hospital is being built now. (The engineers)
- They are writing a report today. (A report)

Answer the following questions :

- How does the chapter prepare readers for future events?
- Do you think living a life of strict routine is positive or negative? Why?
- What might be the advantages and disadvantages of Fogg's personality?

Write an essay of about 180 words on the following topic: "Partnership"



General Exercises

on

Unit

2



A

Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the (2) correct answers out of the (5) options given:

1. He has visited countless countries during his travels. The antonym of the underlined word "countless" is..... .
a. plenty b. endless c. limited d. infinite e. rare
2. The organic vegetables taste better but can be more expensive than regular ones. The antonym of the underlined word "organic" is
a. pure b. natural c. artificial d. chemical e. sustainable

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

3. She enjoys making handmade jewelry and other during her free time.
a. foods b. crafts c. machines d. tools
4. The store sells a variety of ,each with unique scents like jasmine and rose.
a. chocolates b. perfumes c. fruits d. shoes
5. Learning a new language requires a lot of and persistence.
a. impatience b. weakness c. patience d. award
6. The company offers a for employees who achieve outstanding performance..
a. penalty b. reward c. fine d. punishment
7. Water is vital human survival, and we should conserve it wisely.
a. on b. of c. for d. from
8. I drank some tea. , I had eaten lunch.
a. Before that b. After that c. Before d. After
9. Last year was my first visit to Saudia Arabia, I there before.
a. had never been b. have never been c. had been d. have been
10. I had written this book. After that, I a rest.
a. had taken b. taking c. taken d. took
11. She didn't come on time she had had a car crash.
a. until b. since c. while d. in case
12. He the Nobel Prize until he had written 10 novels.
a. wasn't awarded b. hadn't awarded c. didn't award d. awarded
13. I realized that I a silly mistake in the exam when I checked my answers.
a. have made b. had made c. am making d. made
14. Business emails must have a more tone compared to personal emails .
a. friendly b. informal c. personal d. professional

الجيرة منازل ٢٠٢٤

منفلوط ٢٠٢٤

شرق الزقازيق ٢٠٢٤

الاسكندرية ٢٠٢٣

B

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

دمنهور ٢٠٢٤

People from long ago used to live in groups in caves or in jungles. They wandered from place to place hunting animals and looking for food like nuts, roots, wild fruits and berries. Then later, people began to settle along or near rivers because they were sources of water, food, trade and transport. They used the river water for drinking, cooking and washing. Their animals also drank from these rivers.

The rivers were full of fish. Rivers also made good farmland for these early river settlers. During the yearly flood, rivers carried along with them river mud which was very fertile. This fertile soil was left behind after each flood. Thus, river banks or valleys were suitable places for farming. The people started to **cultivate** their own crops.

Besides the fertile soil, rivers also provided a form of transport. Men began to use rafts and boats as a form of water transport to carry their extra food. **They** sailed to another part of

the river to trade with the other settlers. So, they became farmers as well as traders. When they began to travel up and down the rivers, they learnt about the customs and beliefs of the other settlers.

As trade and transport grew, the population also grew. These river settlements grew into cities, and these cities became centres of great civilisations like those found in early Egypt, India and China. These civilizations had powerful governments with many laws and government workers.

- All the statements are true EXCEPT:
 a. As trade and transport grew, the population of river settlements also grew.
 b. As the river settlements grew, they became cities and centers of civilization.
 c. Egypt, India and China were at times centers of great civilization.
 d. Egypt, India and China were the only important and powerful countries in the world to have rivers.
- The word **cultivate** can best be replaced with " ".
 a. buy b. look for c. obtain d. grow
- The best title to this passage would be " ".
 a. Rivers and the beginning of civilization b. River cities
 c. Rivers and the customs and beliefs of the settlers d. River water
- Rafts and boats helped the people living near the rivers to be
 a. farmers b. farmers and traders c. travellers d. sailors
- "They wandered from place to place" means they
 a. were surprised b. travelled c. settled d. developed
- The river banks were suitable for farming for the early settlers because
 a. the land is used once a year b. the river is used for transport
 c. people settled down there d. the soil was fertile
- Rivers have always been
 a. sources of food b. routes for travelling c. sources of fresh water d. all are true
- The underlined pronoun "They" refers to
 a. farmers b. traders c. the other settlers d. men from villages by rivers



Writing

1. Advertising through the internet involves email, social media and online ads marketing.

- أن الإعلان عن طريق الإنترنت يشمل تسويق البريد الإلكتروني ووسائل التواصل الاجتماعي والإعلانات عبر الإنترنت
 - أن الإعلان من خلال الإنترنت يشمل ترجمة البريد الإلكتروني ووسائل التواصل الاجتماعي والإعلانات عبر الإنترنت
 - أن الإعلان عن طريق الإنترنت يتضمن إرسال البريد الإلكتروني ووسائل التواصل الاجتماعي والإعلانات عبر الإنترنت
 - أن الإعلان عن طريق الإنترنت يشمل تسويق البريد الإلكتروني ووسائل التواصل الاجتماعي والرسائل عبر الإنترنت
٢. للحفاظ على النظافة العامة، ينبغي العمل على تواجد سلال قمامة كافية في أماكن العمل والأماكن العامة مبيت غمر ٢٠٢٤

- To keep public cleanliness, enough letter bins should find at work places and public ones.
- To keep private cleanliness, enough litter bins should be found at work places and public ones.
- For keeping public cleanliness, enough litter baskets should be found at work places and public ones.
- For keeping public health, enough litter containers should be found at work place public ones.

Rewrite the sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning.

- I ate lunch then I went out with my friends. (after)
- The lights went out. The match had started. (before)

Answer the following questions:

- How has modern travel changed compared to the 1870s?
- Do you think challenges and risks are necessary for progress? Explain.
- Why might Fogg refuse to plan for accidents during his journey?

Write a business email (about 150 words) to a company asking for:

information about a product or service

Setbook Questions & Answers



1. Who was Phileas Fogg and where did he live?
 من هو فيلياس فوج واين كان يعيش؟
 Phileas Fogg was a gentleman who lived in Savile Row, London.
 كان فيلياس فوج رجلاً إنجليزياً يعيش في شارع سافيل في لندن.
2. How was Mr. Fogg's daily routine described?
 كيف وُصف الروتين اليومي للسيد فوج؟
 His routine was very strict and perfectly timed; he did everything at the same time every day.
 كان روتينه صارماً جداً ومنظماً بدقة. يفعل كل شيء في نفس الوقت كل يوم.
3. What did people think of Mr. Fogg's personality?
 ماذا كان يظن الناس بشأن شخصية السيد فوج؟
 Some thought he was cold and proud, while others thought he was rich but strange.
 بعض الناس ظنوا أنه بارد ومتكبر. وآخرون اعتقدوا أنه غني ولكنه غريب الأطوار.
4. Where did Mr. Fogg spend most of his time outside his home?
 اين كان يقضي السيد فوج معظم وقته خارج المنزل؟
 At the Reform Club.
 في نادي الإصلاح.
5. What game did Fogg enjoy playing?
 ما اللعبة التي كان فوج يستمتع بلعبها؟
 Whist, a card game.
 لعبة الورق "وست".
6. Why did Mr. Fogg need a new servant?
 لماذا كان السيد فوج بحاجة إلى خادم جديد؟
 Because his old servant left because he couldn't handle Fogg's strict schedule.
 لأن خادمه السابق تركه العمل بسبب جدول فوج الصارم.

7. Who applied for the position of valet?

📖 Jean Passepartout, a Frenchman.

من تقدم لوظيفة الخادم الشخصي؟

جان باسبارتو، وهو فرنسي.

8. What kind of jobs had Passepartout tried before?

📖 Singer, acrobat, firefighter, and circus performer.

مغني، بهلوان، رجل إطفاء، وعامل في السيرك.

9. Why did Passepartout leave Paris?

📖 He wanted peace and a regular life.

لماذا غادر باسبارتو باريس؟

لأنه أراد حياة هادئة ومنظمة.

10. How did Mr. Fogg describe his habits?

📖 He said his habits never change.

كيف وصف السيد فوج عاداته؟

قال إن عاداته لا تتغير أبداً.

11. Why might neighbors have found Fogg mysterious?

📖 Because he had no family, no visible job, and lived a very quiet life.

لماذا قد يري الجيران فوج غامضاً؟

لأنه لم يكن لديه عائلة ولا عمل واضح، وكان يعيش حياة هادئة وغامضة.

12. How does punctuality define Fogg's character?

📖 It shows he is very disciplined and values time highly.

كيف تنعكس الدقة في المواعيد شخصية فوج؟

يبين أنه منضبط جداً ويقدر الوقت كثيراً.

Critical Thinking Questions:

13. Do you think living a life of strict routine is positive or negative? Why?

هل تعتقد أن العيش بحياة روتينية صارمة أمر إيجابي أم سلبي؟ ولماذا؟

📖 It can be negative because it feels boring and stressful.

14. How important is punctuality in today's world compared to Fogg's time?

ما مدى أهمية الالتزام بالمواعيد في عالم اليوم مقارنة بعصر فوج؟

📖 It is still very important, especially for work and school.

ما زال مهماً جداً، خاصة للعمل والدراسة.

15. What qualities make a good servant or assistant in your opinion?

ما الصفات التي تجعل الخادم أو المساعد جيداً في رأيك؟

📖 Loyalty, punctuality, and honesty.

الولاء، الالتزام بالمواعيد، والصدق.

16. If you were Passepartout, would you accept the job? Why or why not?

إذا كنت مكان باسبارتو، هل ستقبل الوظيفة؟ ولماذا أو لماذا لا؟

📖 Yes, because it seems safe and calm.

نعم، لأنها تبدو آمنة وهادئة.

17. Why do you think Jules Verne chose to make Fogg mysterious instead of ordinary?

لماذا تعتقد أن جولز فيرن جعل فوج غامضاً بدلاً من عادي؟

📖 To make the story more exciting and interesting.

لجعل القصة أكثر تشويقاً وإثارة.

18. Can order and discipline be more valuable than adventure? Explain.

هل يمكن أن تكون النظام والانضباط أكثر قيمة من المغامرة؟ اشرح.

📖 Yes, because they bring stability and success.

نعم، لأنها تجلب الاستقرار والنجاح.

19. How would you feel living in a house with no decorations, only clocks?

كيف ستشعر لو كنت تعيش في منزل بلا زينة، فيه ساعات فقط؟

📖 I would feel uncomfortable and sad.

سأشعر بعدم الراحة والحزن.

20. What might be the advantages and disadvantages of Fogg's personality?

ما هي المزايا والعيوب المحتملة في شخصية فوج؟

📖 Advantages: organized and punctual.

المزايا: منظم وملتزم بالمواعيد.

📖 Disadvantages: cold and too strict.

العيوب: بارد وصارم جداً.

Chapter 1 General Exercises

1) Answer the following questions

1. Why do you think Mr. Fogg values punctuality and order so much?
2. How might Passepartout's adventurous past cause problems in his new job?
3. What does the description of Mr. Fogg's house reveal about his personality?
4. Why do you think Mr. Fogg didn't get angry when his servant left?
5. What could be the reason Passepartout believes this job will be "restful"?
6. How do the Reform Club's atmosphere and members reflect Mr. Fogg's character?
7. What might happen if Passepartout cannot adapt to Fogg's routine?
8. Why do you think Fogg keeps his life so private and secretive?
9. What lesson can we learn from Mr. Fogg's calm reaction to problems?
10. How does the last sentence create suspense for the reader?
11. Describe Mr. Fogg's daily routine in your own words.
12. What kind of job did Passepartout want and why?
13. How did Passepartout feel when he first saw Mr. Fogg's house?
14. What does Passepartout notice about the clocks in the house?
15. Why did Mr. Fogg need a new valet?
16. Describe the Reform Club.
17. Why did Passepartout leave Paris?



18. How is Mr. Fogg different from other men in London?

19. What are some jobs Passepartout had before working for Mr. Fogg?

20. What do you predict will happen to Passepartout in the coming days?

2) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Phileas Fogg lived in
a. Paris b. London c. Rome d. New York
2. Mr. Fogg's home was on
a. Oxford Street b. Bond Street c. Regent Street d. Savile Row
3. Fogg was known for his
a. kindness b. habits and punctuality
c. wealth and fame d. large family
4. The neighbors thought Fogg was
a. very social b. a teacher c. always traveling d. strange and cold
5. Fogg spent much of his day at the
a. Parliament b. Reform Club c. Royal Academy d. Theater
6. At the club, he often played
a. chess b. poker c. whist d. dominoes
7. Mr. Fogg spoke
a. loudly and often b. very little but clearly
c. quickly and nervously d. only to his family
8. On October 2nd, 1872, Fogg's servant
a. disappeared suddenly b. got married c. left for Paris d. became sick
9. Fogg hired a new valet named
a. Fix b. Ralph c. Passepartout d. Andrew
10. Passepartout was about years old.
a. 20 b. 25 c. 30 d. 35
11. Passepartout had tried many
a. books b. professions c. schools d. sports
12. One of his jobs had been as a
a. doctor b. singer c. banker d. tailor
13. Passepartout wanted a life of
a. fame b. travel c. peace and regularity d. adventure
14. Fogg told Passepartout that his habits
a. never change b. change often c. depend on travel d. are confusing
15. Passepartout thought Fogg's house was
a. full of paintings b. elegant but plain c. untidy and messy d. noisy and crowded
16. The furniture in the house was
a. colorful and heavy b. old and broken
c. plain but polished d. expensive and golden
17. There were no in the house.
a. chairs b. windows c. decorations d. clocks
18. Instead, there were large in every room.
a. portraits b. clocks c. mirrors d. lamps

"هل نقول إذن أن التحدي مقبول؟ وافق الرجال واحداً تلو الآخر. كانوا فضوليين لمعرفة ما إذا كان هذا الرجل الغريب الأطوار سيحاول بالفعل هذه المغامرة الغريبة. تم إعداد عقد وتوقيعه. متى ستغادر؟ سأل رالف. "على الفور." قال فوج. اليوم. ٢ أكتوبر. الساعة ٨:٤٥ مساءً. سأستقل القطار إلى دوفر. ومن هناك إلى كاليه. سأعود إلى نادي الإصلاح يوم السبت ٢١ ديسمبر في نفس الساعة. أيها السادة. ضعوا هذا التاريخ في مذكرتكم. "هز الرجال رؤوسهم بعدم تصديق.

Setbook Questions & Answers



- Where was the Reform Club located?**
It was located in London.
أين كان يقع نادي الإصلاح؟
كان يقع في لندن.
- Who were the members of the Reform Club?**
They were politicians, bankers, engineers, and men of science.
من كانوا أعضاء نادي الإصلاح؟
كانوا سياسيين، مصرفيين، مهندسين، ورجال علم.
- What major crime had shocked London?**
The Bank of England was robbed.
ما الجريمة الكبرى التي صدمت لندن؟
تم السطو على بنك إنجلترا.
- How much money was stolen from the Bank of England?**
Fifty-five thousand pounds.
كم كان المبلغ المسروق من بنك إنجلترا؟
خمسة وخمسون ألف جنيه.
- What important travel development was mentioned in the discussion?**
The opening of the Suez Canal and the building of new railways in India.
ما التطور المهم في السفر الذي ذكر في النقاش؟
افتتاح قناة السويس وبناء سكك حديدية جديدة في الهند.
- What game did Fogg play at the club?**
Whist, a card game.
ما اللعبة التي كان فوج يلعبها في النادي؟
لعبة الورق "وست".
- Who suggested that the world could be traveled in 80 days?**
Andrew Stuart.
من اقترح أن العالم يمكن السفر حوله في ٨٠ يوماً؟
أندرو ستيوارت.
- How did Phileas Fogg react to Stuart's claim?**
He calmly said it was possible and that he could prove it.
كيف كان رد فعل فيليبس فوج على كلام ستيوارت؟
قال بهدوء إنه ممكن وأنه قادر على إثبات ذلك.
- What did Fogg use to show his calculation of the trip?**
A notebook with a detailed timetable.
ما الذي استخدمه فوج ليظهر حساب رحلته؟
دفتر ملاحظات يحتوي على جدول زمني مفصل.
- What was Stuart's main argument against Fogg's plan?**
Stuart said Fogg forgot about storms, delays, and accidents.
ما كان اعتراض ستيوارت الرئيسي على خطة فوج؟
قال ستيوارت إن فوج تجاهل العواصف والتأخيرات والحوادث.
- Why did Fogg's calmness make him seem mysterious?**
Because he stayed calm even when others were excited or shocked.
لماذا جعل هدوء فوج منه شخصاً غامضاً؟
لأنه ظل هادئاً بينما كان الآخرون متحمسين أو مضطربين.
- How does the Suez Canal symbolize progress in the story?**
It showed how travel was becoming faster and more connected.
كيف ترمز قناة السويس إلى التقدم في القصة؟
أظهرت كيف أصبح السفر أسرع وأكثر ترابطاً.

Critical Thinking Questions

13. How has modern travel changed compared to the 1870s?

كيف تغير السفر الحديث مقارنة بعام ١٨٧٠؟

☞ Today, travel is much faster and easier with planes and advanced technology.

اليوم أصبح السفر أسرع وأسهل بكثير بفضل الطائرات والتقنيات الحديثة.

14. Do you think accidents should always be considered in planning? Why or why not?

هل تعتقد أنه يجب دائماً أخذ الحوادث في الاعتبار عند التخطيط؟ ولماذا؟

☞ Yes, because unexpected problems can happen anytime.

نعم، لأن المشاكل غير المتوقعة يمكن أن تحدث في أي وقت.

15. Would you risk everything you own for a challenge? Why or why not?

هل تخاطر بكل ما تملك من أجل تحدٍ؟ ولماذا؟

☞ No, because it is too dangerous and risky.

لا، لأنه خطر جداً ومحفوف بالمخاطر.

16. How does Fogg's determination inspire or worry you?

كيف يلهمك إصرار فوج أو يجعلك تشعر بالقلق؟

☞ It inspires me because he is brave and confident.

يلهمني لأنه شجاع وواثق بنفسه.

17. If you were one of the gentlemen at the club, would you accept Fogg's challenge?

إذا كنت أحد رجال النادي، هل كنت ستقبل تحدي فوج؟

☞ Yes, to see if he could really succeed.

نعم، لأرى إذا كان سينجح حقاً.

18. How might this chapter reflect human curiosity about the world?

كيف قد يعكس هذا الفصل فضول البشر تجاه العالم؟

☞ It shows people are excited to explore and test limits.

يبين أن الناس متحمسون للاستكشاف وتجربة حدود قدراتهم.

19. Do you think challenges and risks are necessary for progress? Explain.

هل تعتقد أن التحديات والمخاطر ضرورية للتقدم؟ اشرح.

☞ Yes, because without risks there is no growth or discovery.

نعم، لأنه بدون المخاطرة لا يوجد نمو أو اكتشاف.

20. What does this chapter teach us about confidence? ماذا يعلمنا هذا الفصل عن الثقة بالنفس؟

☞ That confidence can help you achieve great things, but it must be balanced with caution.

أن الثقة بالنفس تساعدك على تحقيق إنجازات عظيمة، لكن يجب أن تتوازن مع الحذر.

Chapter 2 General Exercises

1) Answer the following questions:

1. Why do you think Mr. Fogg was so calm when everyone else was shocked by the bank robbery?

2. What does Fogg's precise timetable reveal about his personality?

3. Why was Stuart so sure the journey was impossible?

4. Why might Fogg refuse to plan for accidents during his journey?

5. What risk does Fogg take by betting twenty thousand pounds?
6. Why do the other men agree to the bet even though they doubt Fogg?
7. How does the opening of the Suez Canal affect global travel in this story?
8. What does Fogg's decision to leave immediately show about his character?
9. Why do you think the other men find Fogg mysterious?
10. What lesson can we learn from Fogg's bold challenge?
11. How much money was stolen from the Bank of England?
12. What two main topics were the gentlemen discussing at the Reform Club?
13. Who suggested that the world could be traveled in eighty days?
14. What tool did Fogg use to explain his travel plan?
15. List two parts of Fogg's journey timetable.
16. What did Stuart say Fogg forgot to consider?
17. What was the amount of the bet between Fogg and the men?
18. When exactly did Fogg plan to leave London?
19. When was Fogg supposed to return to the Reform Club?
20. Why were the men shocked after hearing Fogg's plan?

2) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d

1. The Reform Club was located on
 a. Savile Row b. Pall Mall c. Oxford Street d. Bond Street
2. The Reform Club was known for its
 a. loud parties b. art galleries
 c. concerts d. respectability and reason

3. The members of the Reform Club were
 a. bankers, engineers, scientists b. actors and singers
 c. students and teachers d. soldiers only
4. The Bank of England had been robbed of
 a. £25,000 b. £55,000 c. £100,000 d. £5,000
5. The robbery left the city of London in
 a. joy b. confusion c. shock d. peace
6. Newspapers speculated about the of the thief.
 a. age b. identity c. family d. address
7. Some members of the club also discussed the speed of
 a. modern travel b. farming c. new schools d. newspapers
8. The opening of the had made travel faster.
 a. Eiffel Tower b. Reform Club c. Suez Canal d. Big Ben
9. Mr. Fogg sat quietly, playing as usual.
 a. chess b. whist c. dice d. cards with children
10. His calmness made him seem
 a. ordinary b. lazy c. angry d. mysterious
11. Mr. Ralph said the world was growing
 a. larger b. smaller c. more crowded d. more dangerous
12. Stuart said one could travel the world in
 a. 1 year b. 6 months c. 80 days or less d. 200 days
13. Phileas Fogg replied that the journey was
 a. impossible b. possible c. dangerous d. foolish
14. Fogg pulled out a from his pocket.
 a. timetable notebook b. deck of cards
 c. newspaper d. map of London
15. Stuart argued that Fogg forgot about
 a. food and water b. delays and accidents
 c. tickets and money d. family and friends
16. Fogg said he never planned for
 a. delays b. happiness c. food d. travel
17. According to Fogg, a gentleman does not waste time on
 a. real travel b. playing cards c. imaginary delays d. other people
18. Fogg proposed a to prove his point.
 a. lecture b. challenge c. debate d. story
19. The gentlemen thought the challenge was either great confidence or great
 a. luck b. wisdom c. kindness d. madness
20. Fogg planned to leave on
 a. October 2nd at 8:45 p.m. b. October 3rd at 9:00 a.m.
 c. October 4th at midnight d. October 5th at noon
21. The men reacted with to his plan.
 a. belief b. disbelief c. excitement d. joy

كيفية طباعة صفحات معينة من ملف معين مثلا ازاي نطبع الصفحات من صفحة 4 الى صفحة 9

